

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Schantz Organ Company

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 626 South Walnut

City or town: Orrville State: Ohio County: Wayne

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<p><i>Barbara Lower</i> _____ DSHPO/Dept. Head for Inventory & Registration</p>	<p>July 7, 2021</p>
<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date</p> <p><u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Lisa Deline

8/17/21

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: brick, wood, metal, concrete block

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Schantz Organ Company is located at 626 South Walnut Street in Orrville, Wayne County, Ohio. With a population of just over 8,400 residents, Orrville is the home of several nationally prominent companies, including Schantz Organ, J.M. Smucker and Smith Foods Company (Dairy). The brick and concrete factory complex occupies the block along Walnut between Oak and Mill streets and is surrounded by a mostly late 19th and early 20th century residential neighborhood. The factory is located one block east of South Main Street (OH 57) and several blocks south of the central business district, and slightly south of the railroad line and concentration of industrial buildings clustered near the railroad.

Beginning with a 1904 2 ½ story brick factory at the northeast corner of Walnut and Oak and adding a separate 1920 Blower Building, the factory complex has grown with numerous additions dating from 1940s through 1994, reflecting growth of the company and changes in technology and organ manufacturing process. There has been several minor changes and major additions that occurred in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, as well as an addition in each of the decades of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. The additions were added onto and between the original 1904 factory building and the 1920 Blower Building with all of the buildings and additions connected internally through openings cut into former exterior walls as the various construction phases were completed.

The Schantz Organ Company retains historic integrity of location, design, materials, setting, feeling and association conveying the historic appearance and mid-20th century evolution of the factory in response to technological changes and the company's growth as a result of the ever-increasing demand for the product. The Schantz Organ Company buildings reflect its manufacturing history and construction evolution beginning with the 1904 brick loading bearing factory featuring brick pilasters and segmental arched windows to the later concrete block buildings and additions.

Narrative Description

Building Descriptions

- A. Original Building, 1904: First building built on the current site. Two and one-half stories, brick load-bearing construction laid in common bond with a gable roof and sandstone foundation. The west front gable end elevation faces Walnut Street and is 4 bays wide with brick pilasters spaced between the two end bays. A single door is located in the right end bay and features a wood frame vestibule with gable roof and single outer door. The

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south side elevation is 8 bays separated by brick pilasters. A double door is located in the second bay from rear of original building and a former single door in the third bay from the front has been bricked in. Originally the windows in the building were 6/6 double hung wood windows with segmental arched openings and narrow sandstone sills. In 1996 the windows were replaced with double hung vinyl windows replicating the 6/6 appearance and with wide surrounds filling the original arched openings. The segmental brick arches and sandstone sills remain in place. (Photos 1-2)

The interior features historic hardwood floors, wood support columns, combination of exposed brick and wood paneled walls and exposed beamed ceiling. Two large rooms make up the first and second floors of the original footprint of the building. According to the 1904 *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*, the west (front) rooms on both the first and second floors were used for assembly. An original wood storage cabinet is along the east wall of the first floor west (front) room. (Photo 13) The east (rear) room on the first floor was used for wood working and the east (rear) room on the upper level was for varnishing. Today the first floor west room is used for chest layout and first floor east room for milling. (Photos 12, 14) The first floor space has 4 wood support columns in the center of the space (Photo 16) and now has an opening on the north wall into a lumber storage room. An original wood stair case with narrow vertical wood paneling is located along the front west wall of the second room. (Photo 17) On the upper level the west room is for console assembly and the east room is the cabinet shop. (Photos 18, 20) The original pulley system and trap door used to haul lumber and other materials between floors remains. (Photo 19) The half story (3rd floor) displays the exposed wood rafters and roof framing. (Photo 21) This level retains an early wood storage cabinet moved to the 1904 building from the earlier factory building. Original wood sliding doors and hinged doors remain in the 1904 factory spaces. (Photo 15)

At the rear of the original building was a 12' foot long room housing the boiler and line shaft system installed to further improve efficiency in machining the wood. (Figures 4, 5) This space was enlarged in 1975 and the 1980s with the Machinery and Wood Pipe Shop Additions (F/G) to add space to make wood pipes. The 1975 addition (F) is brick with a low-pitch roof and it extends three bays from the rear (east) side of the 1904 factory building with the south elevation featuring stretcher bond brick wall with three double hung metal windows with brick sills on the first and second floors. A slight change in the brick color indicates the 1980s addition (G) that extends from the 1970s addition to the east. The south elevation is a solid brick wall laid in stretcher bond. The rear (east) elevation has vertical metal siding and is punctuated by metal slider windows (one on the first floor and three on the second floor). There is a single metal man door on the left (south) end and an overhead door and raised loading wall to the right (north) side. In the 1975 addition the first and second floor spaces are used for pouch board layout (first floor) and painting (first/second floor), and has concrete block walls with brick pilasters and support columns, concrete floor, and exposed metal ceiling. (Photo 23) The first floor in the 1980s addition is used for CNC routers and the second floor space for wood pipe production. (Photo 22) The 1980s addition has metal walls, concrete floors, open metal truss ceiling, and concrete stairs with metal railings. The 1975 addition has a

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rooftop metal ventilation unit used to replace air in the factory that is drawn out by the spray booth exhaust fans. Attached to the north elevation of the 1980s addition and supported by an open metal frame is a metal “bag house” which is a filtration machine used as part of the centralized saw dust collection system. (Photos 4-6)

- B. Zephyr Blower Building, 1920, 1940s-50s: During the early 20th century the Schantz Organ Company responded to market demands and expanded from reed organs to church organs. These larger church instruments had to move air from bellows to pipes and the means for doing this was either by hand pumping the bellows or using first water pressure, then later electricity to push air. In 1920 a new building was completed north of the 1904 building, dedicated to building blowers. A new small frame building to serve as the company office was built on the site in between the two factory buildings; this building has been demolished and replaced by later factory additions. (Figure 6) The Blower Building is a 1 ½ story brick building with gable roof and stepped brick gable front with brick corbelling facing Walnut Street. (Photos 10, 11) The walls are a similar appearance to the 1904 building, load-bearing brick construction, common bond with segmental arched windows with brick sills spaced between brick pilasters. The one-story rear portion with low-pitch roof was a later (1940s-50s) extension featuring concrete block walls with brick pilasters and window trim. The windows in the rear portion are multi-paned industrial steel sash. The windows throughout the building have been bricked in or painted out as later additions were attached to the building. The rear wall is concrete block and has an industrial steel sash window and a single man door with a slanted asphalt roofed covering. Between the door and window is a small detached metal utility shed that is considered too small to count within the nomination resources. (Photo 7)

The 1920 building has been surrounded by later additions, connecting to the earlier building or adjacent to the building. The first floor space is divided into a series of rooms and large open spaces with wood floors and concrete floors and internal concrete block walls dividing up the spaces. The smaller rooms to the west end of the building are used for reed and flue voicing. (Photo 24) The two large open spaces serve as the zinc shop (center) and blower shop (rear). (Photos 25, 26) The upper floor space is used for storage. The front portion of this upper level has been expanded to the north and south with extra spaces that read as low-pitch roofed brick walls extending from the original stepped end gable. (Photo 10, 11)

- C. First Assembly Room Addition, 1954: The post-World War II period was a time of tremendous growth and expansion for the company, which is reflected in a number of major building expansions and additions constructed to address the increased production demands and more in-house production of all elements of the organ design. This period also witnessed a greater need to create specialized work spaces within the factory complex. One such space was the Assembly Room Addition completed in 1954. After all the wood and metal components of the pipe organ are made in various departments, the pipe organ has to be assembled and tested in the shop to make sure everything fits together. Pipe organ businesses have what is known as an assembly room. This space

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requires a high ceiling and large amount of floor space for setting up a complete pipe organ. In the 1950s a major addition was built in the space between the Zephyr Blower building and the original 1904 building. This space expanded the wood working mill, previously confined in the 1904 building for larger machines, and created the space for the first assembly and testing rooms. The southwestern portion of this space is the first assembly room with an open two-story space with four pairs of support columns dividing the space. A catwalk with metal railing surrounds the space at the second level. (Photos 27, 28) The other additions built in this space are packing area, loading docks and lumber storage on the first floor and additional assembly spaces for organ components on the second floor. Portions of spaces have glazed block walls and rest room facilities. These 2-story additions have low-pitch built-up roofs, metal windows, concrete block construction with some portions featuring concrete block with brick banding and trim, steel support beams. (Photos 29-34) In 1968 a second floor Engineering Addition was added over a portion of these additions. This space is the same construction and is located to west (front) at the upper level of these additions, distinguished on its east rear elevation by a group of three long, narrow metal windows. (Photos 4, 5)

- D. Pipe Shop Addition, 1960: The manufacturing of the pipes, which are made of various types of metal is a separate department on its own. One of the major building additions in the early 1960s was the 1-story concrete block building added to the north of the 1920 Zephyr Blower building (B), creating space for a pipe shop. (Photos 8, 9) The concrete block addition has a low-pitch roof and extends the length of the factory complex. Its north elevation is covered with vertical metal siding and is punctuated by eleven multi-paned metal sash windows and a single overhead loading door. Attached to the rear of the addition is an open wood structure with gable roof for covered parking. Abutting the west side of the building is the 1-story office addition. The Pipe Shop interior is a single open space. (Photo 35) Two additional voicing spaces are located in the southwest corner, adjacent to the same spaces in the adjacent 1920 Blower Building. (Photo 36)
- E. Office Addition, 1964: One-story brick addition with a 1-story wood clapboard sided northern portion is adjacent to the west elevation of the 1920 Blower Building (B) and 1960s addition (D). (Photos 10, 11) The office addition has a low-pitch roof. West elevation facing Walnut features brick corbelling and 3 rectangular 6/6 double hung vinyl replacement windows. The main entrance is on the short south elevation and is single wood door with classically styled gable pedimented surround. A single window matching those on the west elevation is to the east of the entrance. The interior includes a reception area, conference room, open space displaying company history and a long narrow hall with offices and work rooms on both sides. A short hall extends to the east off this main corridor with a door into the factory. The basic room configuration dates to the office space construction in 1964, the windows, wood work and finishes were updated in 2000. (Photos 37, 38)
- F/G. Rear additions to the 1904 Factory Building: F. 1975, G. 1980s.
See A. 1904 Factory Building for descriptions.

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- H. **Second Assembly Room Addition, 1994:** The newest addition to the factory complex. This three-story addition abuts the west side of the first assembly room addition (C). The concrete block addition with brick facing borrows materials and architectural features seen in the historic factory portions; the west elevation has a gabled frontispiece with brick pilasters and multi-paned segmental arched windows recalling the original 1904 factory building located to its south. The three story mass is stepped back from the gable front portion and features brick corbelling along the flat roofline. (Photos 1, 10) The interior is a three-story open space with concrete block walls and catwalks with metal railings located at the 2nd and 3rd story levels and exposed steel beams in the ceiling. (Photo 39)

The Organ Production Process

The organ production process involves the movement of raw materials (wood, metal) into the factory from the rear loading docks. The design and building of the separate organ components (pipes, blower, wood console and framing) take place in the respective factory spaces, essentially surrounding the voicing and assembly rooms. Once completed the individual components are moved into the Assembly Rooms and the organ is built and tested. Then the organ components are disassembled, packaged, and move back through the rear loading docks to semi tracker trailer trucks for delivery.

Historic Integrity Assessment

The Schantz Organ Company complex retains historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association to convey its historic significance of five generations of designing, custom crafting and building reed and pipe organs. The factory complex is on its historic location, and is surrounded by the residential neighborhood that grew around the factory during the early 20th century. The entire complex reflects the history and growth of the Schantz Organ Company as the business expanded in types of organ production and responded to changing technology associated with organ production from the turn of the 20th century into the mid-20th century. While the overall manufacturing complex expanded to meet the needs of changing technology and production practices, the evolution of these changes and building constructions are very evident in the overall appearance of the factory. The earliest 1904 factory building and first major addition of the 1920 Blower Building remain as distinct buildings. The 1904 factory retains its historic materials of brick construction, wood floors, heavy wood beams and rafters, and original wood stairs, doors, cabinets, and pulley system. The 1920 Blower Building while completely surrounded by later additions of the first Assembly Room, Pipe Manufacturing space, and current office space; portions of its gable roof and stepped end gable remain visible, and exterior brick walls and pilasters, segmental arched fenestration, concrete and brick construction, and industrial steel sash are still visible in its interior space and as portions of later additions. The 1950s-1970s alterations and additions retain their original spaces, materials, and manufacturing functions. The 1980s non-historic addition is a minor addition located at the rear corner of the complex. The latest, non-historic addition, the 1994 Assembly Room continues the overall evolution of the complex, reflecting more recent changes in organ and pipe size. Its exterior appearance borrows from materials and functional design features of the earlier factory

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buildings. The 2nd Assembly Room does not detract from the overall historic appearance of the factory complex.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
1904-1975

Significant Dates
1920

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary

The Schantz Organ Company is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of industry for its association and longevity in the design, manufacture and distribution of pipe organs. The American pipe organ industry thrived in the late nineteenth and early-to mid-twentieth century with hundreds of builders throughout the United States. Many of these companies closed during the Great Depression, others were absorbed or consolidated with larger corporations, with few independent family-owned companies remaining. Housed in the same facility since its construction in 1904, Schantz Organ Company is the oldest American pipe organ builder still known to be under the direct management of the founding family operating solely from its historic facility. Located in the small city of Orrville, in agricultural Wayne County, five generations of the Schantz family have managed the hand-crafting of custom organs here, embracing innovations in design, technology and marketing, while retaining essentially the same production process. Since 1904, the beginning of the period of significance, individual design, woodworking, pipe building, test assembly, shipping and administration all take place at the nominated historic property. The period of significance ends in 1975 when the machinery and wood pipe shop addition was constructed and the current (fourth) generation family member assumed management of the company.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Brief History of the Pipe Organ

The origin of the pipe organ can be traced to ancient Greece where an enterprising barber discovered that by using water to force air through a vase with an opening at the top, sound could be created. Replacing water force with pressurized wind, an instrument that can be recognized as an organ was produced. Early organ builders were ecclesiastics, often mechanically inclined monks. German organ building traditions run deep, between the mid-twelfth century to almost 1800, the Saxony region of Germany was prolific with more than 200 organ builders identified during the time period.¹

The pipe organ has a long, complex history. Evolving primarily in Germany, France and England, the instrument is steeped in a rich tradition that combines music, theology, science and craftsmanship. The industry and the instrument are incredibly nuanced and detailed, but a very simplified description of the pipe organ would include; one or more sets of pipes, a wind source or system, one or more keyboards and mechanism for air flow, all housed within a case or console. This deceptively simple description does not take into account a fine-tuned process executed by highly specialized and experienced craftsmen and women to design, produce and assemble the finished product.

The technology of applying wind to pipe to produce sound has been a challenging aspect in organ design. Early instruments used manpower applied to bellows-a system that persisted for centuries. Since the direct application of wind from a bellows produced an unsteady flow, a reservoir was added into which compressed air or water was fed from the bellows. This provided

¹ William Harrison Barnes. *The Contemporary American Organ*. 13-17.

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a more consistent pressure necessary for reliable harmony. The transition from man-powered air flow to electrified blowers was revolutionary to the industry, eliminating uneven air flow as well as a very labor intensive task.² The other major components of the organ, while evolving over the centuries, have been more straightforward, pipes are made of a combination metals like tin and lead or wood in varying sizes to produce a range of tones. The keyboard controls the valves within the airflow and pipes. The second half of the nineteenth century witnessed improvements by prominent builders in England and the United States to the mechanical components of the organ to improve voice and tone.³ All of these components are contained in a crafted wooden case which helps to blend and project the organ's sound. Casework is most often decorative and may complement the environment and architectural style of the building in which the organ is placed.

Pipe organs were part of the social fabric in colonial America even before independence was achieved. Almost forty church and concert hall organs have been identified in New England cities by the turn of the nineteenth century.⁴ Their popularity as domestic, religious and public instruments grew with the population in general and American organ builders proliferated. As the United States developed and technology evolved, organ building gradually also evolved from a lone craftsman, typically with a single apprentice to more organized firms that employed additional workers. By the mid-nineteenth century, established organ building companies were found typically along the eastern seaboard and in larger cities like Cleveland, Chicago and Cincinnati in the Midwest.

The Schantz History; Immigration to American Beauty Organ

The founder of Schantz Organ was Abraham J. Tschantz, (1849-1921) (the family later dropped the T from the name) born in 1849 in Kidron, Wayne County Ohio. (Figure 9) From a furniture shop at his family's farm, he built a company that became a prolific and nationally respected organ producer. Abraham's father and grandparents were part of a wave of immigrants that fled Berne Switzerland in 1824 seeking religious tolerance, part of the Anabaptist movement. While the ancestry of the founder of Schantz Organ can be traced to Switzerland, the company is associated with and reflects American immigration, entrepreneurialism, and commercial history.

The Schantz family's arrival in America was associated with a significant migration of German speaking people that began in the late 17th century and continued for two hundred years. While the earliest wave of this primarily German and Swiss group of immigrants settled in Pennsylvania, subsequent groups continued on to populate Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, New York and Ontario. Between 1683 and 1880, a total of possibly 8,000 Swiss Anabaptists immigrated to America.

² Ibid. pp. 18-21.

³ George Ashdown Audsley. *The Art of Organ-building: a Comprehensive Historical, Theoretical And Practical Treatise On the Tonal Appointment And Mechanical Construction of Concert-room, Church, And Chamber Organs.* 85.

⁴ Barbara Owen. *Music in Colonial Massachusetts, 1630-1820.* Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Volume 54: <https://www.colonialsociety.org/node/2038>. Accessed 5/3/2021

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In conflict with the established religious institution in Europe, the members of the Anabaptists viewed the secular world not as an aspect of the divinely sanctioned order, but as the realm of the anti-Christ. As such, the Brethren as they were known, rejected infant baptism and held true faith as exclusively through the gathering of the sanctified who, with the conscious acceptance of baptism, had submitted to divinity. Their beliefs placed them squarely at odds with not only the church, but also with civil authorities, leading to persecution in Europe.

The Swiss Brethren was one of three primary branches of Anabaptists, along with the Hutterian Brethren and the (Dutch) Mennonites. In Ohio, many made their homes in Wayne, Holmes and Tuscarawas Counties, where they continue cultural traditions such as holding church service through a rotation in member's homes, dairy farming, cheese-making and woodworking. Their immigration was preceded by the purchase of land in Ohio by agents who represented the Mennonite church to aid new settlers. The land agents were drawn to this part of Ohio in part due to the topography-low sweeping hills that resembled the foothills of the Jura Mountains in Berne where many of the Anabaptists lived. The settlement in Wayne County now known as Kidron, where Schantz was born was originally named Sonnenberg.⁵

Eschewing modern technology, interaction with civil government and the bearing of arms, the immigrants lived alongside their established neighbors while maintaining the strict doctrines of their own beliefs. Later known as Amish and Mennonite, these communities still maintain a robust presence in parts of Ohio. Their homes are often identifiable by the large, white, plain well-kept farms and horse-powered farm equipment and buggies. Statistics show that Ohio has the largest Amish population in the United States, followed closely by Pennsylvania and Indiana. In 2010, the greater Holmes County area (which includes Wayne County) contained the second largest Amish Settlements in the nation with a total of 17,042 persons.⁶ The German speaking immigrants integrated into rural Ohio, and while they live in harmony with their English speaking neighbors, they maintain their own religious customs and traditions.

Successful dairy farmers in Switzerland, the Schantz family continued that tradition in Ohio. However, Abraham showed little interest in farming, instead fascinated with carpentry and the workings of all things mechanical. According to family records, his family supported his interest and encouraged him to stay on the farm-and away from worldly influence-by hiring a cabinet maker from Cleveland to teach him woodworking, in which he excelled. By 1867, when he was 18 years old, Abraham had built a successful furniture business on the family farm, employing five workers. Family history also relates that his initial interest in organ making was by chance. While operating his carpentry shop at the farm, a local church brought a reed organ to Schantz for repair. Smaller and more economically made than the pipe organ, the reed organ was popular in smaller churches and upper class family parlors during the 19th century. Abraham's aptitude for music, understanding of mechanics, and carpentry experience resulted in a successful repair-and the realization that he could actually built this type of instrument from beginning to end himself. This was the impetus for Schantz to open the Ohio Beauty Reed Organ Company.

⁵ Pennsylvania Folklife. *Swiss Mennonite Family Names: An Annotated Checklist*. Summer 1977, Vol. XXVI, No. 5. 2-3.

⁶ *Journal of Amish and Plain Anabaptist Studies* V 1, N 1 (2013). 72-109

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Locally successful, Schantz did eventually leave the family farm. He moved his business into nearby Orrville, entering the free market economy. His interest in music, the organ business and technology in general also led to Schantz's break with his traditional church family. It was at this time that he joined a German speaking German Reformed Church congregation in Orrville (now the United Church of Christ).

The first Schantz factory (demolished) was constructed early in the 1870s in downtown Orrville. This three story facility reflected Schantz's interest in technology. It housed a modern mechanical system run by steam generated power to spin line shafts mounted in the ceiling of the factory. These revolving line shafts operated leather belts connected to wood and metal working machines. Much of the tedious, time consuming handwork to saw, shape and cut logs from trees into dimensioned hardwoods for production was eliminated through this technology. This generated significant cost savings; Schantz could build good quality reed organs at low prices. At the same time, the demand for his product was on the rise.

The establishment of the Ohio Beauty Reed Organ Company coincided with post-Civil War industrial development, in which Ohio was pivotal. A combination of location, at the gateway from the east to the frontier, natural resources, a fast growing web of railroads, and a ready labor pool, Ohio was well-positioned to thrive. Growth was most apparent in the bigger cities, but small towns and cities profited as well. As a matter of fact, Orrville's development as a community was directly rooted in the development of the railroad.

Orrville's founder, Smith Orr owned a farm near where the town of Orrville would be established. A Common Pleas judge by 1846, he was influential in luring the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad to route their track through his property by committing to build a locomotive water tower as well as a sawmill and to provide free lumber for fuel and crossties. Since the area was located in a direct line between two established towns; Massillon and Wooster, the route was constructed in 1853 running east and west, and Orrville was born. The next year, a north/south route was added to the fledgling town by the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad (later the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus), this line connected Columbus to Hudson where it connected to Cleveland. In 1882, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad was constructed through Orrville, which connected Toledo to the northwest to the coal and steel country in Wheeling, West Virginia. Well-connected to natural resources and markets, the town grew. The population of Orrville bloomed from 500 in 1860 to more than 3,000 by 1910. In 1878, Orrville was a bustling community that supported a coffin manufacturer, planing mill, agricultural implements, pottery and tannery and the Ohio Beauty Reed Organ company, which thrived.⁷

The market for small domestic organs was strong in the mid-to-late in nineteenth century. The prosperity enjoyed by a developing middle and upper class combined with an enhanced interest in science, the arts, and recreation created a rich market for the instrument. Many families considered an education in music, art and natural science critical to well-rounded social development, and a parlor organ became a standard fixture in many Victorian era homes.

⁷ Nancy Recchie. *Orrville Downtown Historic District*. National Register of Historic Places nomination NRHP Reference number 11000370. 2011.

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Several regional organ manufacturers were already in existence at the time Schantz opened the Ohio Beauty Reed Organ Company. Some of his regional competitors included the Chicago based George P. Bent's company, which went out of business in the 1940s. Kimball Organ, that went on to produce pianos, pipe organs and phonographs, eventually became the largest organ producer in the world. In 1959, the Kimball company became a subsidiary of the Jasper Corporation when the last Kimball family heir sold the company.⁸ The Holtkamp Organ Company, located in Cleveland is a family owned and run company that began producing organs in 1855. Much like Schantz Organ, the Holtkamp Organ company still produces organs in a self-contained ca. 1920s facility with about fifteen employees.⁹

Schantz company records indicate that more than 2,000 organs were produced by the company during this early period. Not as complex or as large as the later pipe organs, most of the early organs were for domestic or small church use at the local or regional level. During this earliest period, Schantz organs were produced and shipped primarily to markets in Ohio, with some going to customers in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, New York, Illinois and Indiana.

Some examples of their work include an early transitional pipe organ in St. John's Reformed Church in Butler County, Pennsylvania in 1891 (Figure 10), the First United Brethren Church in Canton, Ohio (Figure 12), which is no longer extant, with the fate of the organ unknown. They also constructed an organ for the First Presbyterian Church right in Orrville in 1901.¹⁰ The Ohio Beauty Reed Organ company provided Schantz a blueprint for future success. He adhered to the philosophy of intersecting innovations of technology, attention to quality craftsmanship and fast, reliable transportation via the railroad as the company transitioned from making reed organs to pipe organs.

The Schantz Organ Company 1904-1930

As the company grew and transitioned out of reed organ manufacture, Schantz was faced with what he considered unfair property taxes in his location within Orrville's central business district. This, coupled with considerations for potential future development factored into his planning of a new facility in 1903. Rather than move the growing company to nearby Akron (about 20 miles northeast) or one of the other rapidly growing industrial Ohio cities, Schantz stayed put in Orrville. The next year, he moved his operation, A. J. Schantz, to the outskirts of town to the south. The location of the nominated property, at the corner of Oak and Walnut Streets abutted farmland at the time of its construction while still near enough the railroad to be accessible. (Figure 2) Pipe organs were produced, crated and hauled to the train station by wagon. (Figure 11) The two and a half story brick building constructed in 1904 provided the height to accommodate all aspects of organ construction; woodworking for cabinetry, pipe manufacture, assembly and a loading dock for distribution.¹¹ This original section of the nominated property retains fenestration that reflects the time period-symmetrical placement of

⁸ Kimball International online archive: http://www.kimball.com/kimball_history.aspx. Accessed 05/4/2021

⁹ Holtkamp Organ Company website. <http://www.holtkamporgan.com/> accessed 05/04/2021.

¹⁰ Pipe Organ Database. Organ Historical Society. <https://pipeorgandatabase.org/> Accessed 5/4/2021. This database contains an extensive list of known organs produced by Schantz and many other manufacturers.

¹¹ 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

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sizable arched windows. Regularly placed exterior pilasters reflect the robust brick construction of a manufacturing facility.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the market for small, domestic reed organs was shrinking, replaced by the phonograph, piano and moving pictures for family recreation. At the same time, church congregations had the financial means to either upgrade an older reed organ to a pipe organ or include the more prestigious pipe organ into the design for newly constructed churches. The lure of the organ has always been the potential for the versatility and resonance of a symphony orchestra playing right inside the local church. The pipe organ was an efficient, cost and space saving solution. All the layers of an orchestral performance are combined into one instrument played by one musician using their hands and feet to control multiple keyboards.

Organs are designed specifically to fit the space in which it will be played. Factors to consider in its design include the size and volume of the space, architectural style of the building, and the anticipated temperature and humidity within the space. The unit of measurement for determining a pipe organ's size is called a rank. There are sixty-one keys on a pipe organ keyboard, with a corresponding pipe for each key. A rank is a set of sixty-one pipes. The pipes in a rank graduate in size, getting longer as you move from treble to bass on the keyboard. Higher pitch sounds have shorter wave lengths; therefore, the pipes are shorter. Lower pitch pipes have longer wavelengths and therefore the pipes have to be longer. Pipe lengths vary from the size of a lead pencil to pipes that are 16 feet in length. All the pipes in one rank have the same timbre. By combining the different ranks of different timbres, the organ's distinctive sound is created. Today, a typical church organ has 30 ranks of pipes. Instruments range from 5 ranks up to very large cathedral instruments of 150 ranks. Pipe organs provide a depth of musical experience that originates not only from the notes played, but from the hum of the wind through the pipes.

Larger than the reed organ, pipe organs required more pressure to operate, moving air from bellows to pipes through hand pumping the bellows or using water pressure to push the air. While the smaller reed organ could be operated by foot pedals, early pipe organs required manpower to work a large set of bellows to provide air flow-a physically challenging labor. Schantz recognized the opportunity to mechanize this process and designed his own version of a wind chest that used direct mechanical linkage systems from key to pipe by motor. Organ blowers were relatively complex systems within a niche industry, known as tubular pneumatic mechanics. In 1914, Schantz's organ blower design received a patent, (Figure 8) and the production of organ blowers became a significant portion of the Schantz operation-used in his own organ production, but also sold to other producers. Schantz recognized how electricity could revolutionize the industry and adapted his blower design to use electric power to spin a shaft to which industrial fan blades were connected. The fans compressed air and delivered it to the pipes through various types of ductwork. Using electro-magnets as an improved way to open valves in pipe organ wind chests to allow air into the pipes when a musician pressed a key on a keyboard changed the way pipe organs could be placed in church buildings. This made the pipe organ wind system much more efficient, simpler, and less costly. By 1920, Schantz launched the Zephyr Electric Organ Blower Company to complement existing organ production. (Figure 13) At that time, a new building was added the site to house the blower company just north of the original 1904 facility. Schantz Organ and Zephyr Electronic Organ Blower presented an

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integrated service, with the two production facilities connected by administrative offices. The Zephyr Electric Blower Company is still a subsidiary of Schantz Organ, with the blowers manufactured on-site. The original Zephyr Company building currently houses the zinc and blower shops.

Upon Abraham Schantz's death in 1921, his sons, Edison (1878-1974), Oliver (1882-1938) and Victor (1885-1973), took over the management of the business. Schantz Organ Company, and the pipe organ industry as a whole, enjoyed a period of prosperity that paralleled the general economic and social upturn during the 1920s that lasted until the onset of the Great Depression. This first quarter of the twentieth century witnessed a boom in residential construction in Ohio with corresponding churches built to service new neighborhoods. The prestige and profile of the pipe organ was further boosted by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, who in addition to providing funding for public libraries, also funded the purchase of church pipe organs. Carnegie was not involved with the choice of organ, but provided financial support through an application process similar to the one he used for libraries. In Ohio, more than 400 churches were enriched with pipe organs to accompany their services through donations from Carnegie. It is unknown if any of these include Schantz organs, but Carnegies philanthropy was influential in raising awareness of the potential to obtain an organ in churches of all sizes.¹²

Beginning early in the twentieth century, Schantz organs were commissioned for larger, more prestigious, architect designed projects in addition to the typical small community churches. A few representative examples include the 1911 St. Peter's Catholic Church (NR 79001930) in Mansfield, which received a nineteen rank Schantz organ in 1915. (Figure 14) In 1927, the Grace Evangelical & Reformed Church (NR 84003806, Demolished) in fast developing nearby Akron commissioned an impressive thirty-four rank organ. (Figure 15) While the majority of Schantz organs were custom designed for churches of all sizes and denominations, they could accommodate a more diverse clientele as well. The West Virginia State Penitentiary in Moundsville commissioned a thirteen rank organ for its chapel in 1907. The prison is now a tourist destination; it is unknown whether the organ is still extant. Civic and fraternal organizations represented other clients; the seventeen rank Masonic Lodge in Canton, Ohio in 1925 (extant) (Figure 16), the nine rank Dennison Railway Chapel in 1925 (NR09000212) in Dennison, Ohio (extant) (Figure 17), and the Jones Home for Children, an orphanage in Cleveland in 1926 (NR87002636) (extant).

The 1930s witnessed a slowdown of business for the company reflective of the depressed national economy. Even so, organs were still produced, again mostly for small and medium sized churches throughout Ohio and surrounding states, including another one in Orrville in 1937 and one in Sugarcreek, (the Little Switzerland of Ohio), Tuscarawas County in 1938. In addition, an organ was built and installed for the Massillon State Hospital auditorium in 1931, likely commissioned in the 1920s and one for a private resident in Ashland, Ohio.¹³

¹² Paula Pugh Romanoux, *Wind under the Fingertips*. Illinois Heritage. 28-30. <https://forgotten-illinois.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/IllinoisHeritage-Paula.pdf> accessed 5/28/2021.

¹³ Pipe Organ Database

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Early in this period, the facility transitioned from steam to electric power. Lighting, furnaces, and motor-based machinery brought about cost savings in all areas, and at the same time, demand for musical instruments increased. Company records show that the company produced about 1,000 church organs in the period leading up to 1940. While the total number of organs produced appears to go down from the earlier period of reed organ production, the additional size and complexity of pipe organs factors into a longer production period, which takes several months to a year to complete, depending on the organ.

During the 1920s, the American organ building industry as a whole had matured enough that companies similar in size to Schantz Organ formed the Associated Pipe Organ Builders of America, (APOBA), in 1930. Victor A. Schantz served as one of the first presidents of the organization which consisted of a core group of progressive pipe organ builders that included: the MP Moller company of Hagerstown Maryland, which went out of business in 1992; the Aeolian Skinner company of Boston, which went out of business in the early 1970s; the Austin Organ Company of Hartford Connecticut, still producing organs in Connecticut; Reuter Organ Company of Lawrence Kansas, currently producing organs in a modern facility; Holtkamp Organ Co of Cleveland Ohio, and the Schantz Organ Company. The association initiated the cooperative purchase of raw materials that were unique to pipe organ production such as zinc sheet metal for organ pipes, chrome tanned leather for pneumatic actions, brass alloys and electrical parts. This cooperation factored into the growth of the organ producing industry. The companies within the association produced over 80% of all the pipe organs made in the United States at the time of its organization.

The first three decades of the twentieth century were prosperous for Schantz Organ. While business declined dramatically during the Depression, fortunately the company had built up a financial cushion during the previous decades. Many small organ manufacturers did not survive the Depression, but Schantz continued to produce organs, although at a lower volume. At the same time in an effort to diversify, Schantz Organ expanded service to include the refurbishing of existing organs, many of them originally built by other organ makers. This required an exhaustive knowledge of the mechanical and aesthetic hallmarks of other builders and continues to be a considerable portion of business. At the onset of World War II, the company transitioned to wartime support by making ammunition crates and supply crates for the U.S. government.

Post World War II

Post World War II prosperity in Ohio was manifest in the population growth experienced in the 1950s which saw a 22% increase within the state. This growth fueled another home building boom-even more significant than in the 1920s-creating thousands of new subdivisions, neighborhoods, schools, universities and churches. The third generation of Schantz family joined the business -Paul (1911-1997), Bruce (1913-2007), and John Schantz (1920-2013). This generation reflected mid-twentieth century optimism and ambition, aspiring to grow a national presence for the previously primarily regional Schantz Organ Company. Adapting modern, sophisticated marketing, the effort to nationalize the company's reach began with the creation of a network of commissioned sales agents located in regional offices throughout the country. The company contracted with people knowledgeable about a specific local market who could provide

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referrals back to the company. By the early 1950s, this network was in place and successful, leading to a backlog in orders that stretched out three years, according to company records.

The sales team seems to have been especially effective in Tennessee, California and the southeastern United States where orders during the 1950s-1970s were strong. At the same time, the regional demand remained steady. Booming post-war residential construction resulted in a flood of new church construction. In addition, during the 1960s-1970s in Ohio, the number of state universities doubled-from 6 to 12 schools. Ohio's Governor, James Rhodes promoted a plan to have a public college within 30 miles of every Ohioan. This expansion provided opportunities for students to attend college, accommodated returning soldiers taking advantage of the GI Bill, created new jobs and supported economic development.¹⁴ Many of these colleges commissioned pipe organs for their auditoriums or chapels from Schantz Organ. Some Ohio examples include Ohio State University/Mershon Auditorium (1957) (Figure 20), Kent State University/Ludwig Recital Hall (1960) (Figure 18), Hiram College in Hiram Ohio/Hayden Auditorium (1963), Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea (1964) and the University of Dayton (1969).

During this period, organs were also delivered to the Tennessee Technological University (1961), University of Tennessee (1961), University of Tulsa (OK) (1959), Michigan State University, (1957), University of Denver (1968), Converse College in South Carolina (Figure 19) Indiana University (1967), University of Tulsa (1959), Birmingham-Southern College (1969), and many others. The size of these organs ranged from four ranks for practice music rooms up to eighty ranks for large auditoriums and performance centers.

However, the commission considered by the company to be a milestone for the company was the massive organ produced in 1953 for the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cathedral Basilica in Newark New Jersey. The design included 144 ranks and over nine thousand pipes and was the most ambitious work for the company to that date. (Figures 21 & 22) The size and complexity of the project gave Schantz Organ credibility and enhanced their national profile. However, they continued to fill the needs of small and medium sized churches. A representative example would be like the First Methodist Church in Crestline Ohio, built in 1966 whose modest organ contained only 10 ranks.

In addition to doing business in Orrville, the Schantz family was also involved in civic affairs. Bruce Schantz, and Paul Smucker (of J.M. Smucker) were the most influential members of the Orrville Branch University Committee, instrumental in the effort to lure the University of Akron to build a two-year community branch in Orrville in the early 1970s. After a five year, hard fought battle between Orrville and nearby Wadsworth, the University of Akron Wayne College opened its doors to students in 1972. The Orrville location fit into Governor Rhodes' plan for Ohio's higher education in Ohio. The committee argued that Orrville was the best site because it was located at the geographic center of three counties and because it was close to Akron. For his work with the committee, the city awarded Schantz title of 'Citizen of the Year' in 1970. (Figure 23) Bruce Schantz was also involved with a fund raising campaign for the Orrville Public

¹⁴ George W. Knepper. *Ohio and Its People*. (Kent State University Press, Kent Ohio) 2003. 389.

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Library expansion as well as serving as the Director of the Peoples Federal Savings & Loan Association Board. ¹⁵

The next (and current) generation of the Schantz family entered the business in 1975, when Bruce was 65 years old. His son, Victor had just graduated from Ohio State University when he began working with his father in the factory. (Figure 24) The pipe organ industry in the United States is not as large as it was during the decades following World War II when church construction in American burgeoned. Prior to about 1975, demand for new pipe organs was strong and major builders prospered. Today there are approximately thirty of the specialized companies engaged in the manufacture of new pipe organs as well as the renovation and rebuilding of existing instruments, which now accounts for more than half of the business. Custom musical instrument making is highly labor intensive, specialized work and companies still tend to be small in size. The average company might employ five to fifteen employees. Annual sales volumes generally range from \$750,000 to \$1 million. Today, fourth generation, Victor B. Schantz is the president of the company, with fifth generation, John Schantz the current comptroller. With about twenty-eight employees, and annual sales of \$2.5 million, Schantz Organ Company represents one of the larger companies that still crafts new organs and services existing ones.

It is difficult to determine an accurate number of active pipe organ builders still producing instruments in Ohio. A search of industry organizations and on-line databases identify ten verified organ producers. Of these, all but two of the companies originated after 1961. Two historic pipe organ companies still produce pipe organs in Ohio, in addition to Schantz. The Muller Company opened its doors in Toledo in 1919, providing service and maintenance to existing organs, however it did not begin producing organs until the 1980s.¹⁶ The Ohio based company that seems to be most comparable to Schantz is the Holtkamp Organ Company in Cleveland. G.F. Votteler opened his organ manufacturing shop in Cleveland in 1855. After Votteler retired in 1903, the Holtkamp family became associated with the company which emerged as the current Holtkamp Organ Company in 1951. The fourth generation of Holtkamp family continues to manage the company today. ¹⁷

The Schantz Organ Facility

The Schantz Organ Company facility had remained relatively unchanged since the construction of the Zephyr blower building in 1920 until the volume of orders in the 1950s necessitated more room. The first addition was constructed in 1954, to provide space for the first dedicated assembly and testing room as organs got bigger. This is the last phase of the production of the organ. After all of the components are produced in various departments, the pipe organ is assembled and tested in-house to make sure everything fits together and works perfectly. The assembly space needs ample room and height to fully assemble a completed pipe organ prior to de-assembling and packing the parts for transport to its permanent home. The 1954 assembly

¹⁵ Dalton Gazette. *People's Federal Elects Officials*, Jan. 26, 1961. Page 4 and *\$150,000 Fund Raising Campaign*, November 19, 1975. Page 3.

¹⁶ <https://www.mullerpipeorgan.com>

¹⁷ <http://www.holtkamporgan.com>

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space is located next to the 1994 addition that houses a considerably higher and larger room, illustrating the continuation evolution of ever larger, taller organs.

The company also enhanced the integration of process under one roof in 1960 with a one story addition on the north side of the building to provide space for a pipe shop. Prior to this, the company bought pipes, which could be made of a variety of materials from suppliers around the world. Seeking to manage cost, delays and quality control, the company incorporated its own pipe production shop, reflected by the flue pipe shop housed in this addition on the far north side of the complex. Sheets of metal are cut and welded to size to product the range necessary for the size organ being produced. Next to the pipe shop are the voicing rooms where crafts persons with years of training and an innate musical ear tune the pipes to exacting specification by hand. Zephyr blower motors are still produced in-house to be used on Schantz Organs or sold separately to replace worn out existing motors. The two stories on the south end of the building houses engineering and keyboard offices and the wood working spaces necessary to build the custom wood cases-the public face of the organ.

The Schantz Organ Company building illustrates the division of labor necessary to produce and assemble custom crafted pipe organs. While the spaces have been shifted over time, the basic production system has remained consistent throughout the company history. The spaces within the building reflect the specialized craftsmanship necessary to create the organ. Each step of the process, while aided by modern technology, is dependent upon the experience knowledge of the crafts person in charge. To develop skills not taught in a classroom, employees are still trained much the same as new hires by Abraham Schantz at the turn of the twentieth century were, through years of apprenticeship. Once a specialized aspect of the process has been mastered, employees are typically long term, with forty year careers typical within the field in general and at Schantz Organ, specifically.

Conclusion

Schantz Organ is significant for its longevity, production and innovation in the American pipe organ industry. The business is still under the direct management of the founding family, has been a prolific producer of pipe organs, and enhanced the pipe organ industry with the Zephyr organ blower. Originally an important local producer that supplied Ohio and surrounding states with reed organs, the company gained a regional and then national presence within the pipe organ industry. As one of the founding companies and first president of the Associated Pipe Organ Builders of America, Schantz helped lay the foundation for industry best practices. In an industry directly affected by evolving technology, music preferences and social trends, Schantz Organ adapted to change, evidenced by the longevity of the company. The Schantz Organ facility physically reflects the company tradition of linking traditional workmanship with transitioning technology to produce high quality, desirable product. An anomaly in the modern world of assembly lines and mass production, the facility retains the feeling of a family run shop. The Schantz Organ Company reflects old-world craftsmanship adapted to American entrepreneurship during the period of significance.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Schantz Organ Company records

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 1.6

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.834830 Longitude: -81.763042
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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1. Zone: 17

Easting: 435653

Northing: 4520484

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The National Register boundary consists of the entirety of parcel number 58-00534.000 as defined by the Wayne County Auditor. (see Map1)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary reflects the historic extent of the property associated with the Schantz Organ Company facility.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Victor Schantz, President with assistance from SHPO staff

organization: Schantz Organ Company

street & number: 426 South Walnut

city or town: Orrville state: Ohio zip code: 44667

e-mail: V.schantz@schantzorgan.com

telephone: _____

date: May 18, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Schantz Organ Company

City or Vicinity: Orrville

County: Wayne

State: Ohio

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Photographer: Barbara Powers

Date Photographed: April 28, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 39. Front, looking NE. Right to left – 1904 Factory, 1994 Assembly Addition, 1964 office, 1920 Blower Building (upper level)

2 of 39. 1904 Factory, looking SE

3 of 39. 1975/1980s Additions to the rear of 1904 Factory, looking NE

4 of 39. Rear (1980s Additions, 1954 Assembly Addition), looking W

5 of 39. Rear loading docks, looking W

6 of 39. 1980s Addition, looking S

7 of 39. Rear (1945 Assembly Addition, 1920 Blower Bldg.), looking W

8 of 39. 1960 Pipe Bldg., looking SW

9 of 39. 1960 Pipe Bldg., looking SE

10 of 39. 1964 Office, 1920 Blower Bldg., looking E

11 of 39. 1964 Office, 1920 Blower Bldg., looking NE

12 of 39. 1904 Factory, first floor front west room, looking W

13 of 39. 1904 Factory, first floor front west room, cabinet, looking NE

14 of 39. 1904 Factory, first floor rear east room, looking S

15 of 39. 1904 Factory, first floor rear east room, original doors, looking W

16 of 39. 1904 Factory, first floor rear east room, wood column (looking into open lumber room alteration), looking NE

17 of 39. 1904 Factory, first floor rear east room, stairs, looking S

18 of 39. 1904 Factory, second floor front west room, looking W

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- 19 of 39. 1904 Factory, second floor front west room, pulley system, looking SE
- 20 of 39. 1904 Factory, second floor rear east room, looking SE
- 21 of 39. 1904 Factory, third floor front west room, looking W
- 22 of 39. 1975 Addition, first floor, looking NE
- 23 of 39. 1980s Addition, first floor, looking E
- 24 of 39. 1920 Blower Bldg., front west space, looking NW
- 25 of 39. 1920 Blower Bldg., center space, looking SE
- 26 of 39. 1920 Blower Bldg., rear east space, looking NE
- 27 of 39. 1954 Assembly Room Addition, first floor, looking SE
- 28 of 39. 1954 Assembly Room Addition, upper level, looking SW
- 29 of 39. 1954 Assembly Room Addition, first floor packing area, looking E
- 30 of 39. 1954 Assembly Room Addition/1975 Addition, first floor loading dock, looking E
- 31 of 39. 1954 Addition, first floor restrooms, looking S
- 32 of 39. 1954 Addition, second floor, looking NW
- 33 of 39. 1954 Addition, second floor, looking NE
- 34 of 39. 1954 Addition, second floor, looking NE
- 35 of 39. 1960 Pipe Addition, looking NE
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- Map 5 Photo View Map second floor
- Map 6 Photo View Map third floor
- Figure 1 1904 Schantz Organ factory building undated. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive
- Figure 2 1904 Schantz Organ factory building ca. 1900. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive
- Figure 3 1904 Schantz Organ factory building ca. 1920s with view of residential development. Schantz Organ company archive.
- Figure 4 View of the rear of the 1904 Schantz Organ factory building, circa 1940s-50s. Schantz Organ company archive.
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- Figure 8 Zephyr organ blower patent sketch. 1914. Schantz Organ company archive.
- Figure 9 Abraham Schantz. Undated. Schantz Organ company archive.
- Figure 10 St. John's Reformed Church in Butler County, Pennsylvania 1891. Pipe Organ Database.
- Figure 11 Schantz Organ employees with a crated organ on its way to the train station. Undated, ca. late 19th century. Schantz Organ company archive.
- Figure 12 First United Brethren Church in Canton, Ohio 1890. Pipe Organ Database.
- Figure 13 The Zephyr Organ Blower advertisement, undated. Schantz Organ company archive.

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Figure 14 St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Mansfield, Ohio. Pipe Organ Database.

Figure 15 Akron Grace Evangelical Church, 1927. Pipe Organ Database.

Figure 16 Masonic Temple, Canton, Ohio 1925. Pipe Organ Database

Figure 17 Dennison Railway Chapel, Dennison, Ohio. 1925. Pipe Organ Database.

Figure 18 Kent State University, Kent Ohio. 1960. Pipe Organ Database.

Figure 19 Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina. 1971. Pipe Organ Database.

Figure 20 Ohio State University, Mershon Auditorium, Columbus, Ohio, 1969. Pipe Organ Database

Figure 21 Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cathedral Basilica, pipes. 1953. Pipe Organ Database.

Figure 22 Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cathedral Basilica, console. 1953. Pipe Organ Database.

Figure 23 Bruce Schantz, Daily Record. Wooster, Ohio. Citizen of the Year.

Figure 24 Schantz Organ management team, from left to right: Bruce Schantz, Jack Sievert (VP Sales), Paul Schantz, Victor Schantz (current president), John Schantz. Circa 1960s-1970s.

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Parcel Map 1: Schantz Organ Company, Wayne County, Ohio.

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Parcel Map 2: Schantz Organ Company, Wayne County, Ohio.

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Figure 1: 1904 Schantz Organ Company factory building, undated (Abraham J. Schantz and employees). Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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Figure 2: 1904 Schantz Organ Company factory, circa 1910. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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Figure 3: 1904 Schantz Organ Company factory building, circa 1926 with view of surrounding residential neighborhood. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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Figure 4: View of factory looking west, circa 1940s-1950s. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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Figure 5: Rear of Schantz Organ Company factory complex, circa 1950s-1960s. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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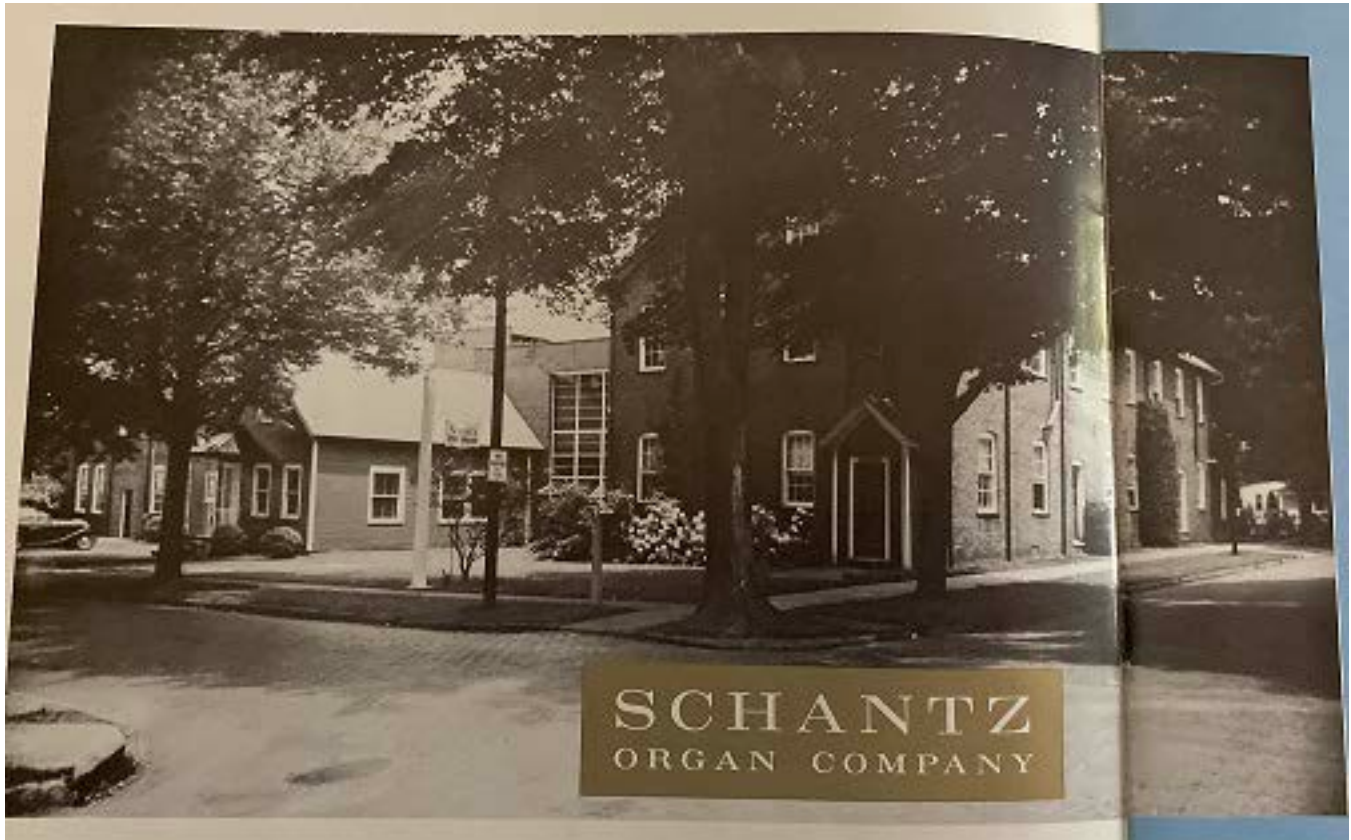


Figure 6: Schantz Organ Company, pre-1960s, shows original factory, earlier office building, 1920 Zephyr Blower Building (far left) and 1950s first Assembly Room addition. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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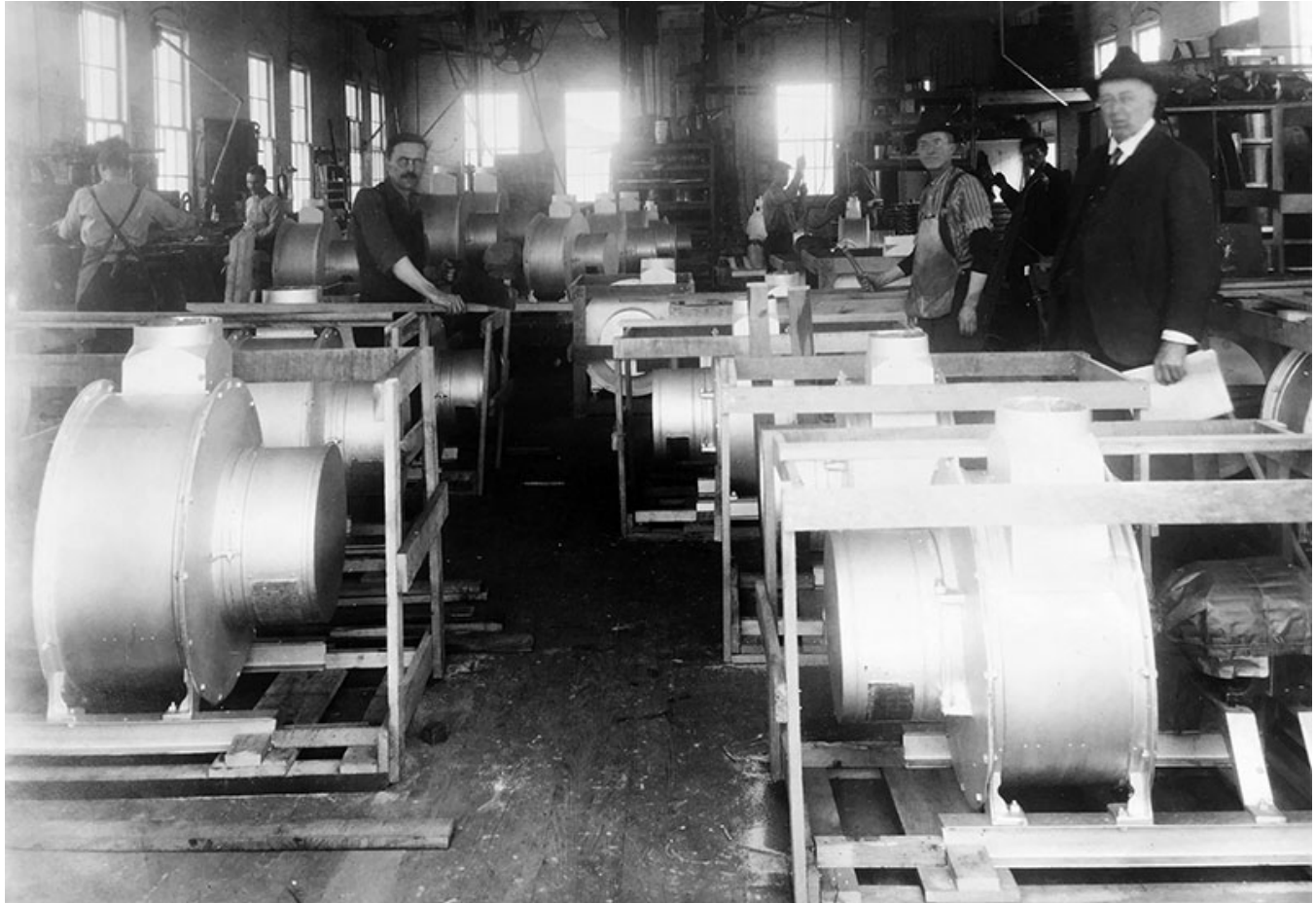


Figure 7: Schantz Organ Company, interior view of the Zephyr Organ Blower manufacturing space, undated. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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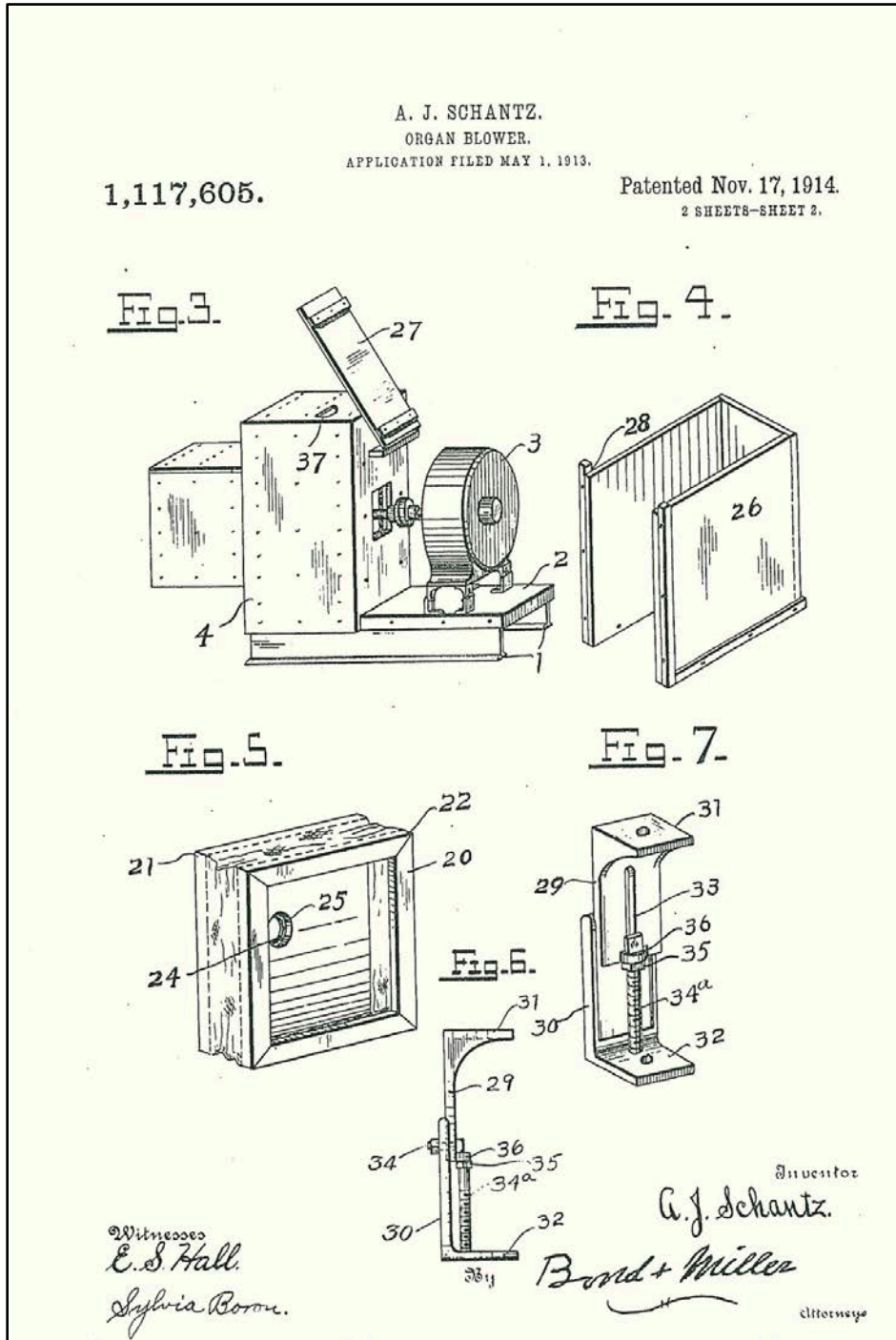


Figure 8: Zephyr Organ Blower patent sketch, 1914. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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Figure 9: Abraham Schantz, undated. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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Figure 10: St. John's Reformed Church in Butler County, Pennsylvania, 1891. Pipe Organ Database.

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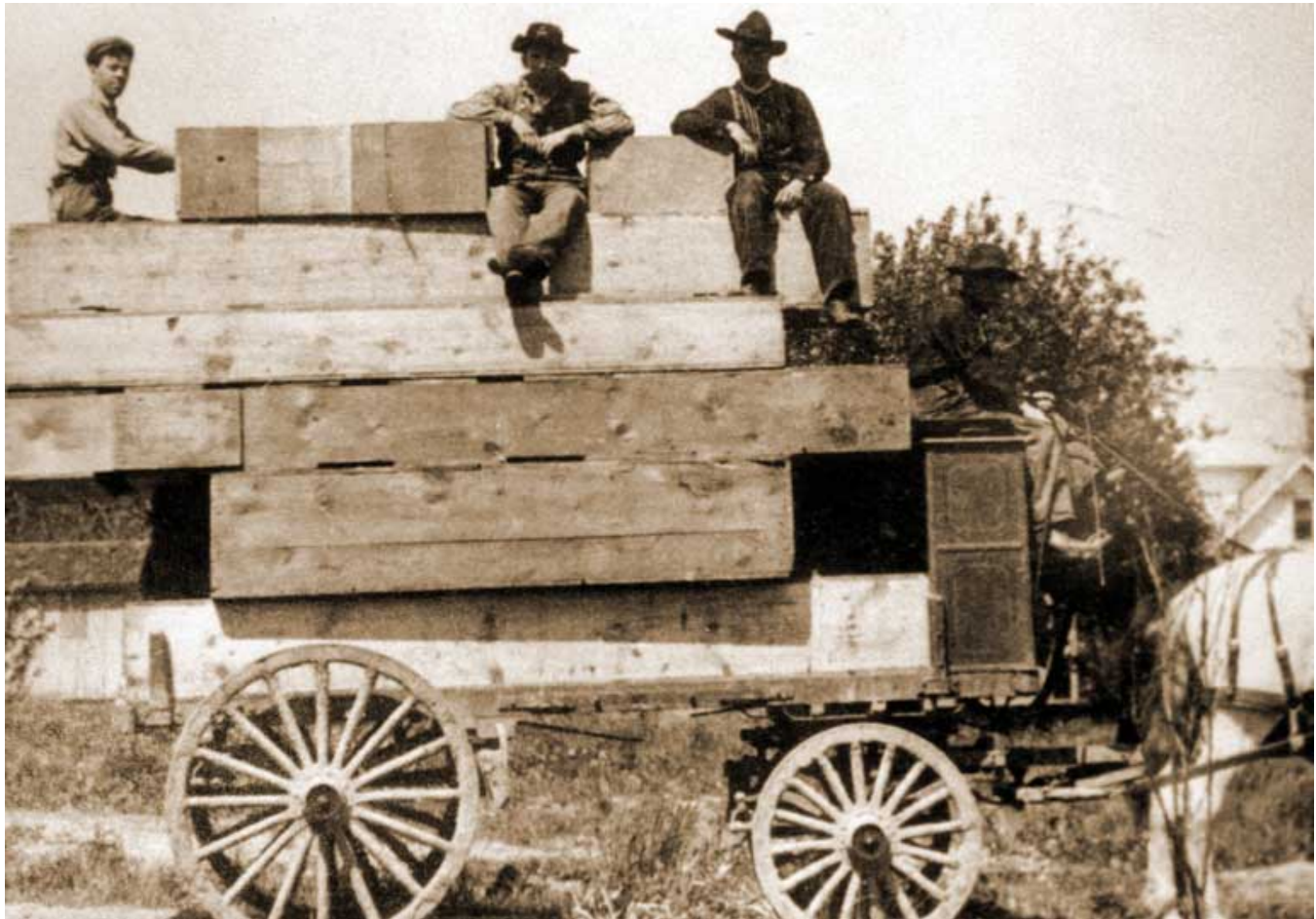


Figure 11: Schantz Organ Co. employees with a crated organ on its way to the train station. Undated, circa late 19th century. Courtesy of Schantz Organ company archive.

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Figure 12: First United Brethren Church in Canton, Ohio, 1890. Pipe Organ Database.

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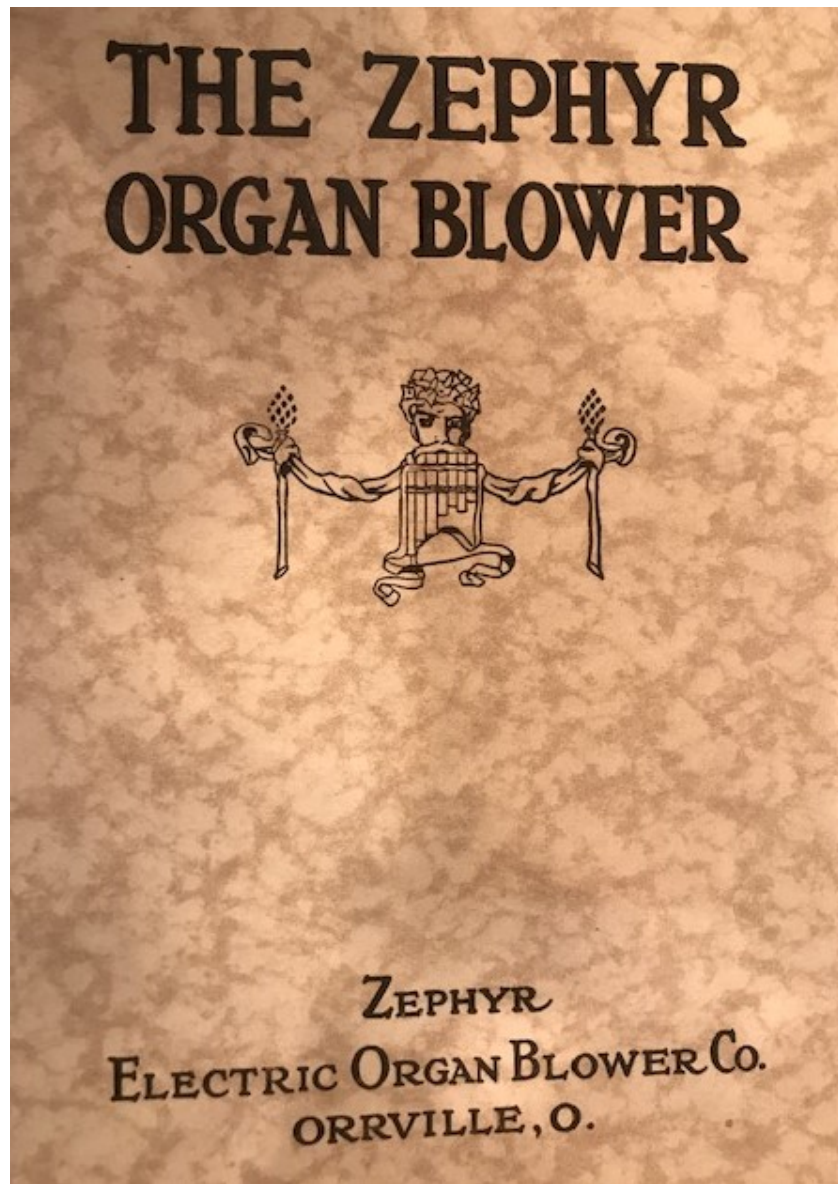


Figure 13: Zephyr Organ Blower advertisement, undated. Courtesy Schantz Organ company archive.

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National Park Service**

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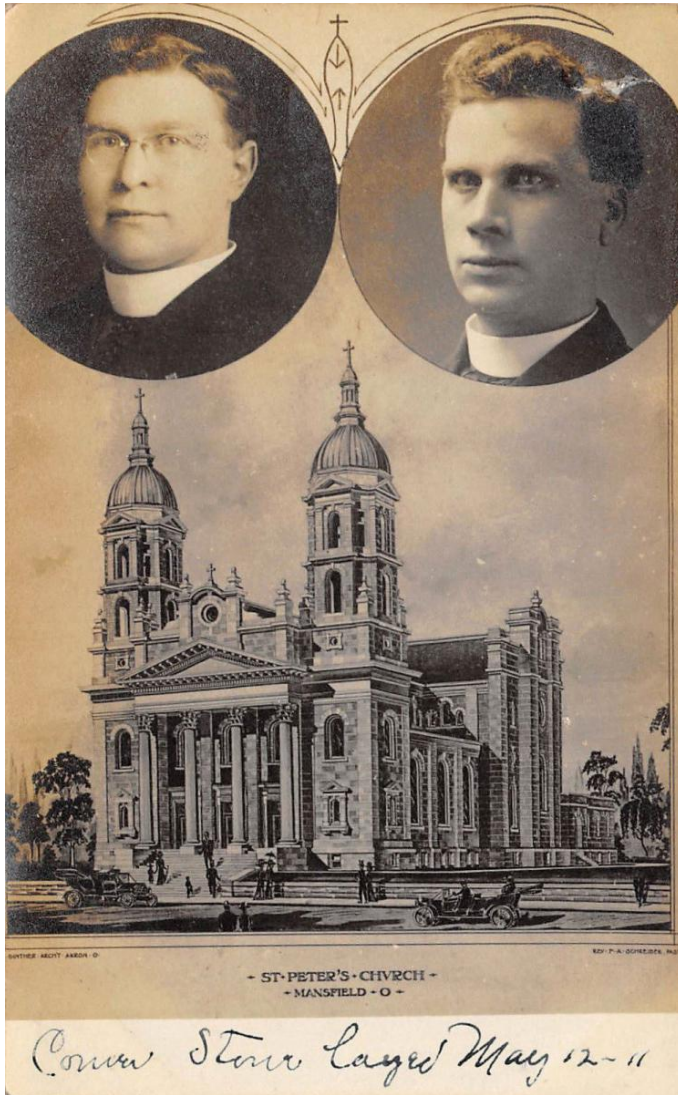


Figure 14: St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church in Mansfield, Ohio. Pipe Organ Database.

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National Park Service

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Figure 15: Akron Grace Evangelical Church, 1927. Pipe Organ Database.

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Figure 16: Masonic Temple, Canton, Ohio, 1925. Pipe Organ Database.

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Figure 17: Dennison Railway Chapel, Dennison, Ohio, 1925. Pipe Organ Database.

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Figure 18: Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, 1960. Pipe Organ Database.

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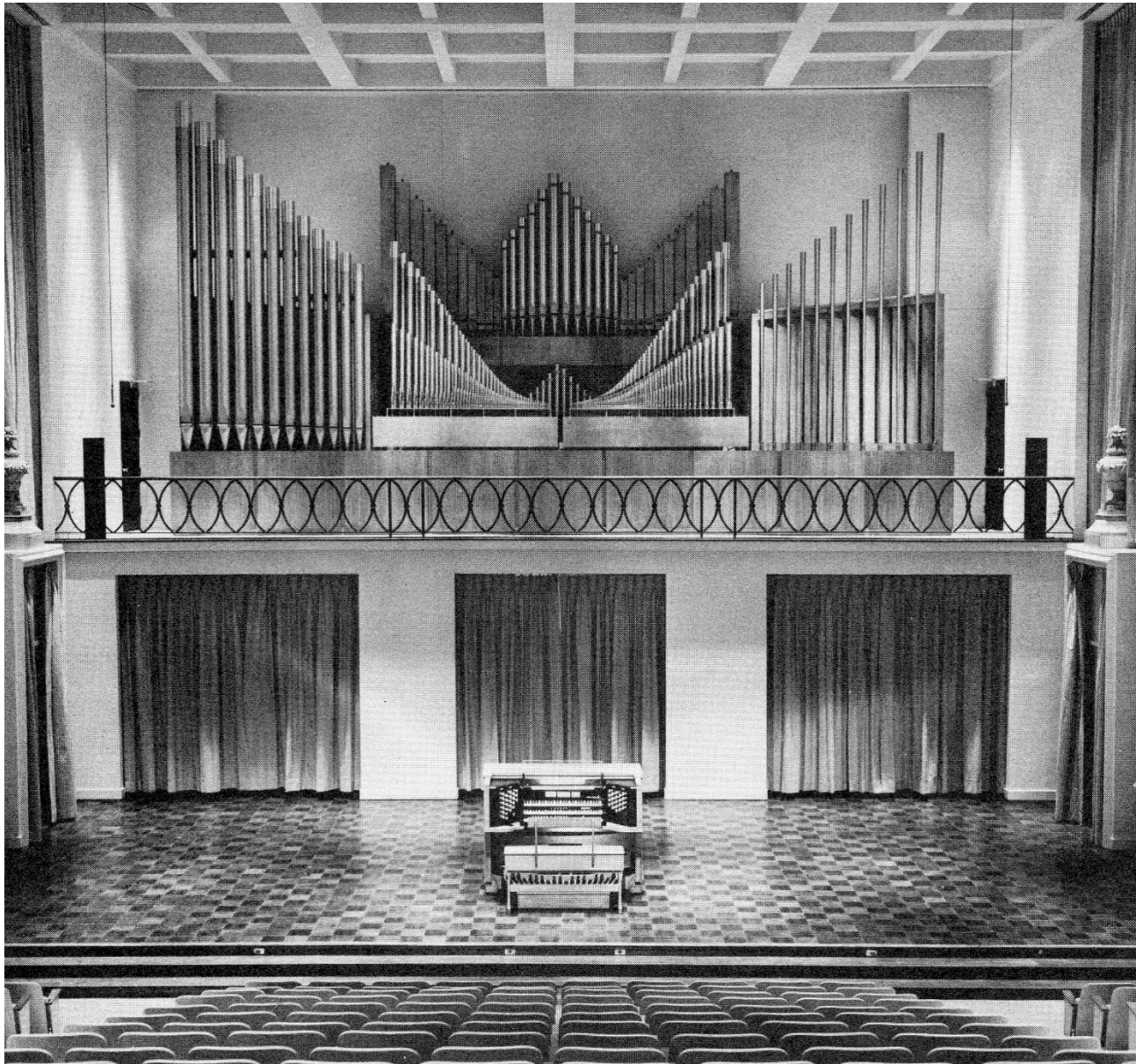


Figure 19: Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1971. Pipe Organ Database.

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Figure 20: Ohio State University, Mershon Auditorium, Columbus, Ohio, 1969. Pipe Organ Database.

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Figure 21: Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cathedral Basilica, pipes, 1953. Pipe Organ Database.

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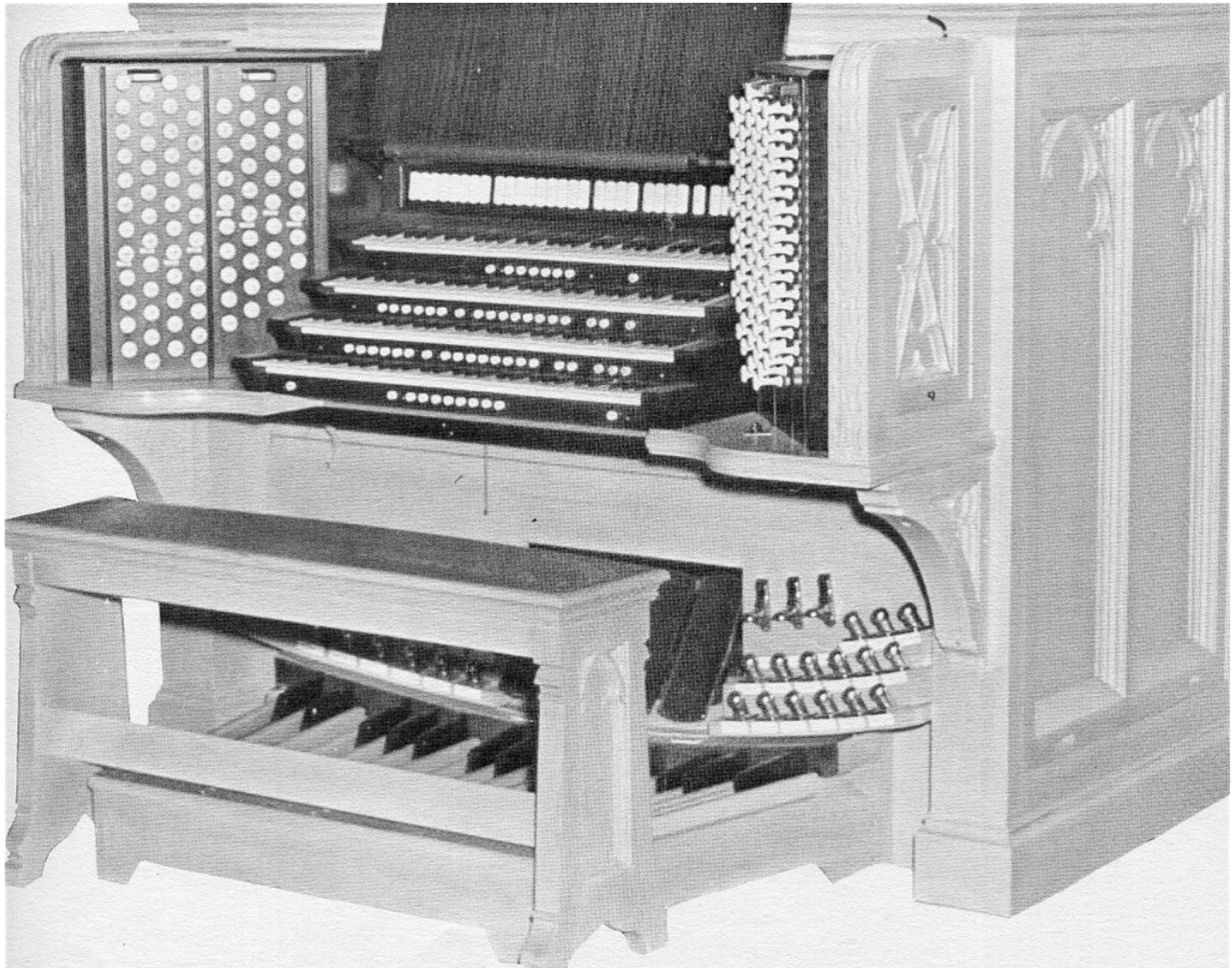


Figure 22: Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cathedral Basilica, console, 1953. Pipe Organ Database.

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Figure 23: Bruce Schantz, *Daily Record*, Wooster, Ohio. Citizen of the Year. Courtesy Schantz Organ company archive.

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National Park Service

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Figure 24: Schantz Organ management team, from left to right: Bruce Schantz, Jack Sievert (VP Sales), Paul Schantz, Victor Schantz (current president), John Schantz, circa 1960s-1970s. Courtesy Schantz Organ company archive.



© Copyright 2008 Schantz Organ Company

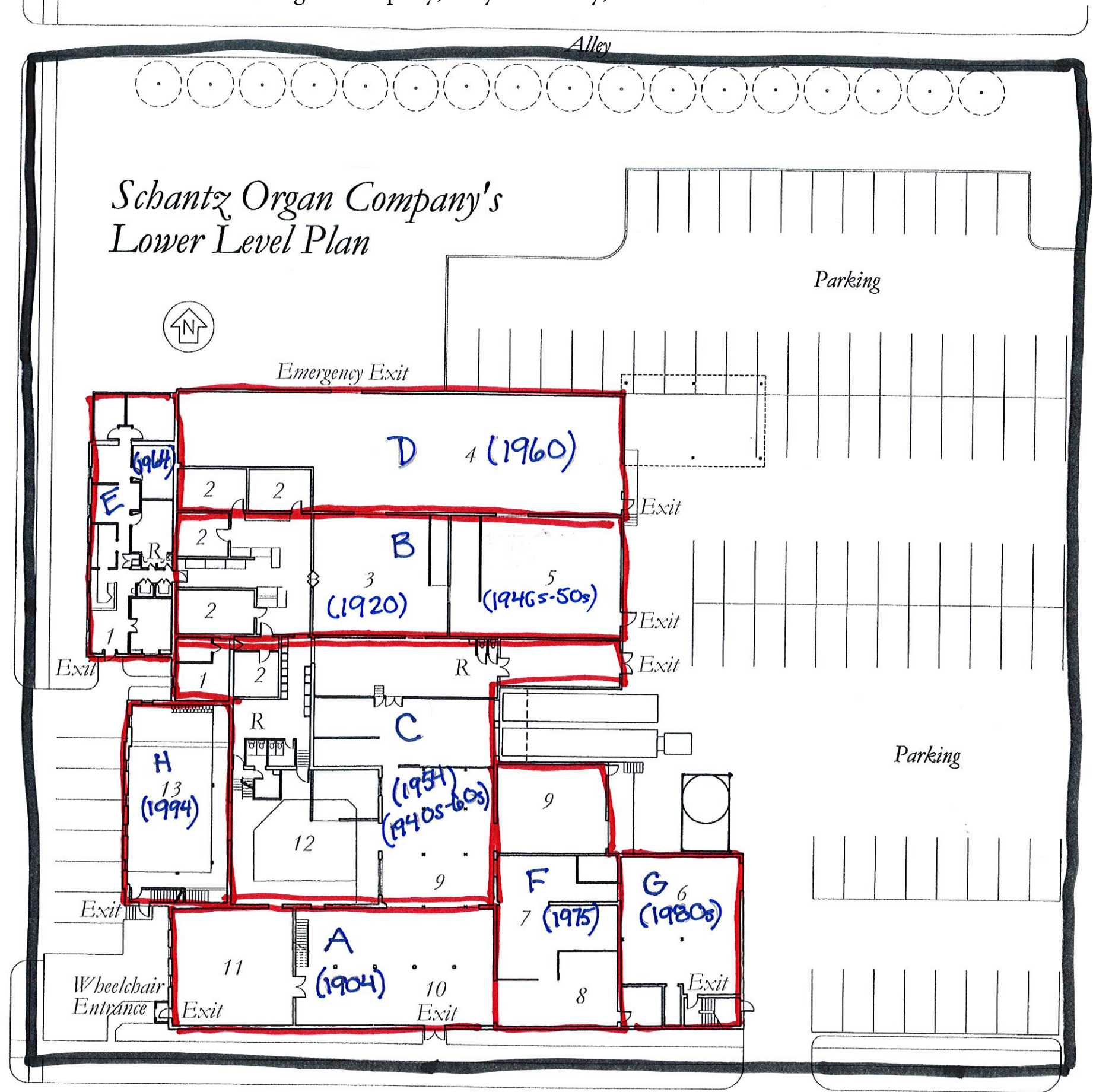
Legend

- ① Front Office
- ② Reed & Flue Voicing
- ③ Zinc Shop
- ④ Flue Pipe Shop
- ⑤ Blower Shop
- ⑥ CNC Routers
- ⑦ Paint
- ⑧ Pouch Board Layout
- ⑨ Lumber Storage
- ⑩ Mill
- ⑪ Chest Layout
- ⑫ Old Assembly Room
- ⑬ New Assembly Room
- Ⓡ Rest Rooms

Scale: 1/32"=1'

- National Register Boundary
- Building Construction Phases

MAP 1 Schantz Organ Company, Wayne County, OH



East Oak Street



Legend

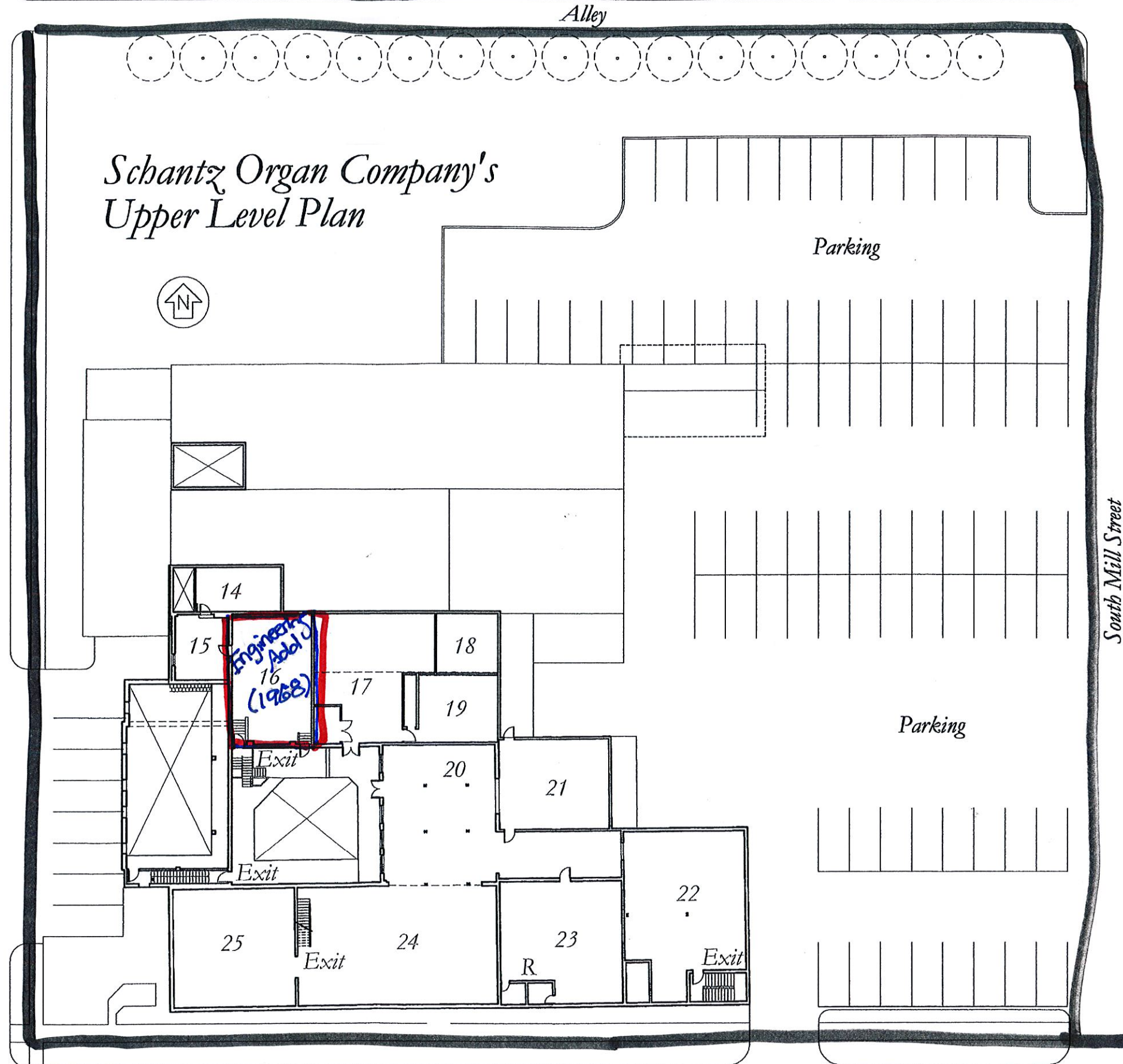
- ⑭ Engineering Storage
- ⑮ Engineering Conference Room
- ⑯ Engineering
- ⑰ Pouch Board Assembly
- ⑱ Key Board Assembly
- ⑲ Purchasing Office
- ⑳ Pedal Chest
- ㉑ Console Cabinet Shop
- ㉒ Wood Pipe
- ㉓ Paint
- ㉔ Cabinet Shop
- ㉕ Console Assembly

Ⓡ Rest Rooms

Scale: 1/32"=1'

National Register Boundary

Building Construction Phases



East Oak Street



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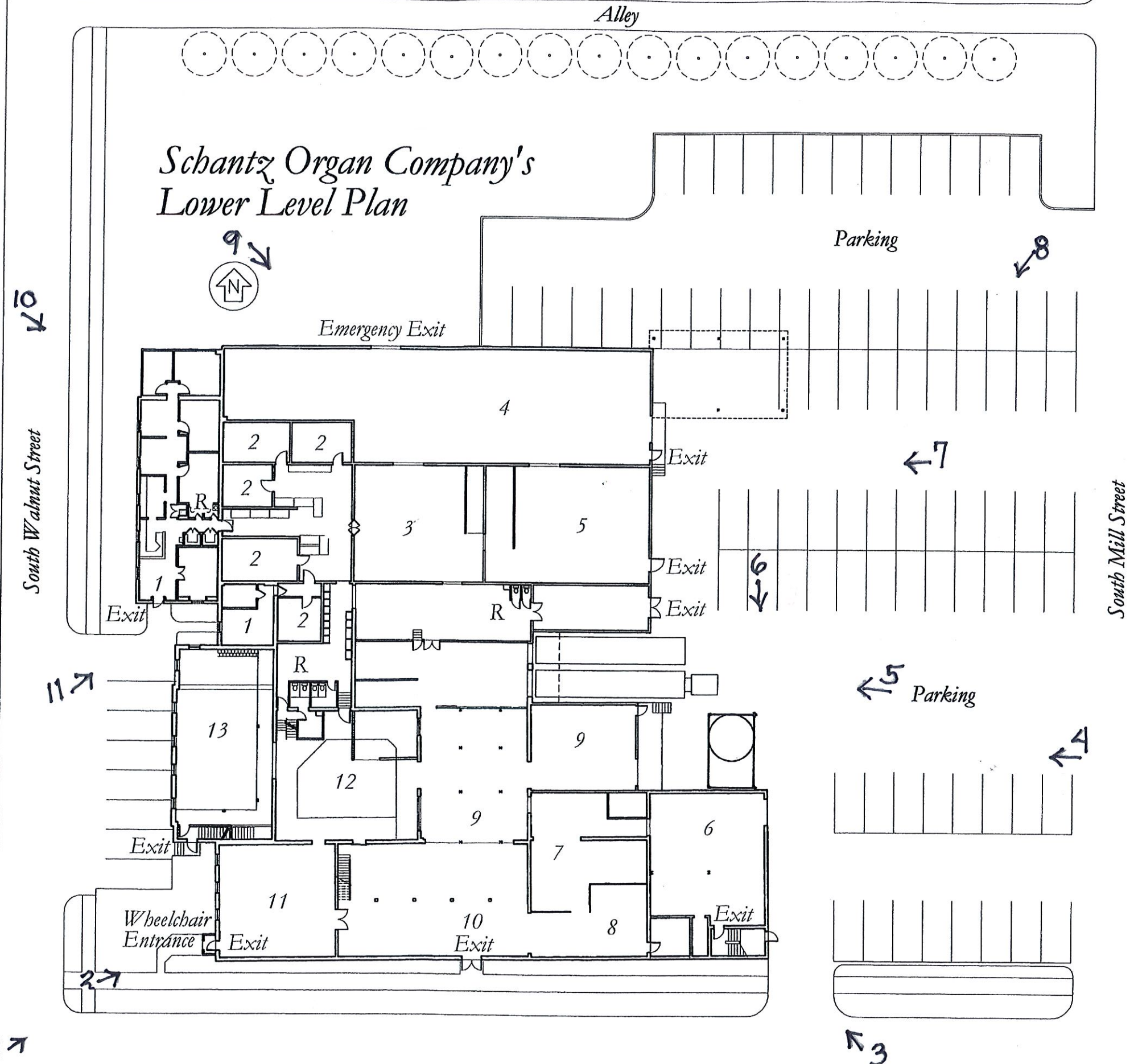
Legend

- ① Front Office
- ② Reed & Flue Voicing
- ③ Zinc Shop
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- ⑩ Mill
- ⑪ Chest Layout
- ⑫ Old Assembly Room
- ⑬ New Assembly Room
- Ⓡ Rest Rooms

Scale: 1/32"=1'

→ PhotoViews

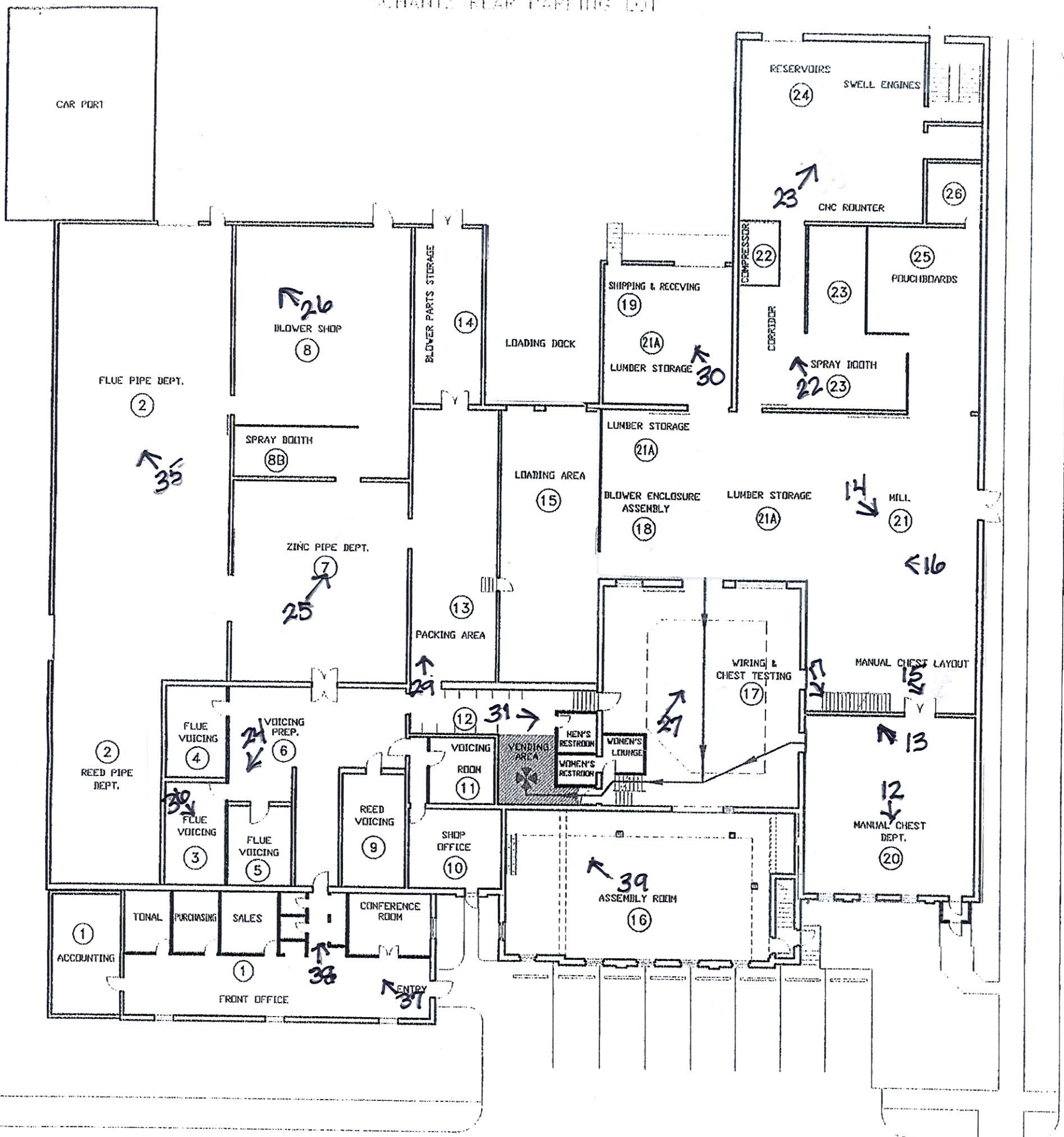
MAP 3: EXTERIOR PHOTO VIEWS Schantz Organ Company, Wayne County, OH



East Oak Street

MAP 4: FIRST FLOOR PHOTO VIEWS Schantz Organ Company, Wayne County, Ohio

SCHANTZ BEAR PAPERING LOT



East Oak Street

NOTE: ALL EMPLOYEES IN HIGH LIGHTED AREAS ARE TO MEET IN VENDING AREA.

South Walnut Street

TORNADO EMERGENCY PLAN - MANUAL CHEST & LAYOUT DEPT.

RESERVOIR/SWELL ENGINE DEPT.

BLOWER ENCLOSURE ASSEMBLY

SHIPPING & RECEIVING

MILL ROOM

POUCHBOARD DEPT.

SPRAY BOOTH

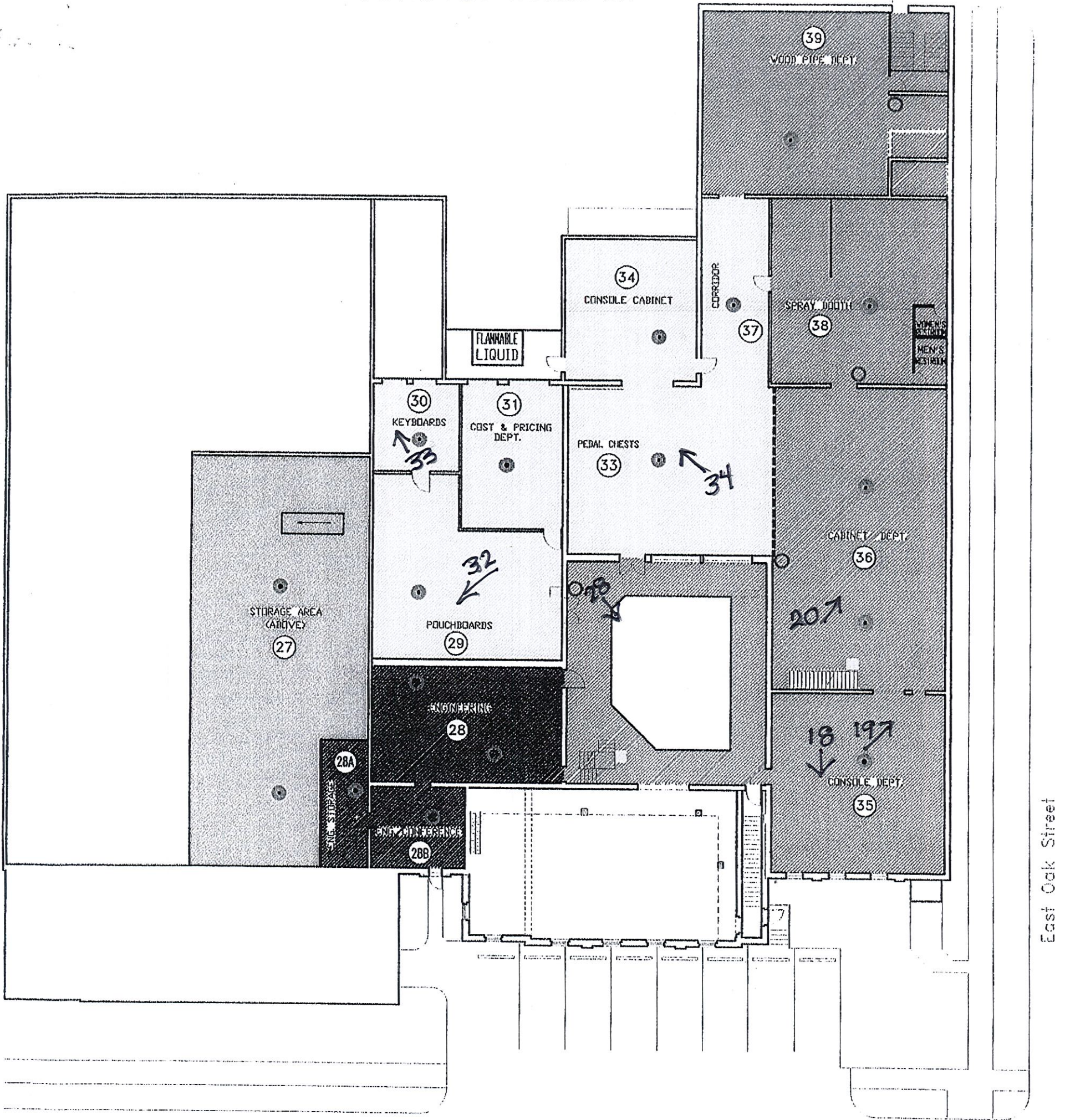
Schantz Organ Company

626 South Walnut Street
Orrville, Ohio 44667



MAP 5: SECOND FLOOR PHOTO VIEWS Schantz Organ Company, Wayne County, OH

SCHANTZ PEAK PARKING LOT



South Walnut Street

East Oak Street

- #1 - ZONE
- #2 - ZONE
- #3 - ZONE
- #5 - ZONE
- #6 - ZONE

HEAT SENSOR & SMOKE DETECTOR LOCATIONS
PULL STATIONS & FIRE HORN LOCATIONS

SECOND FLOOR

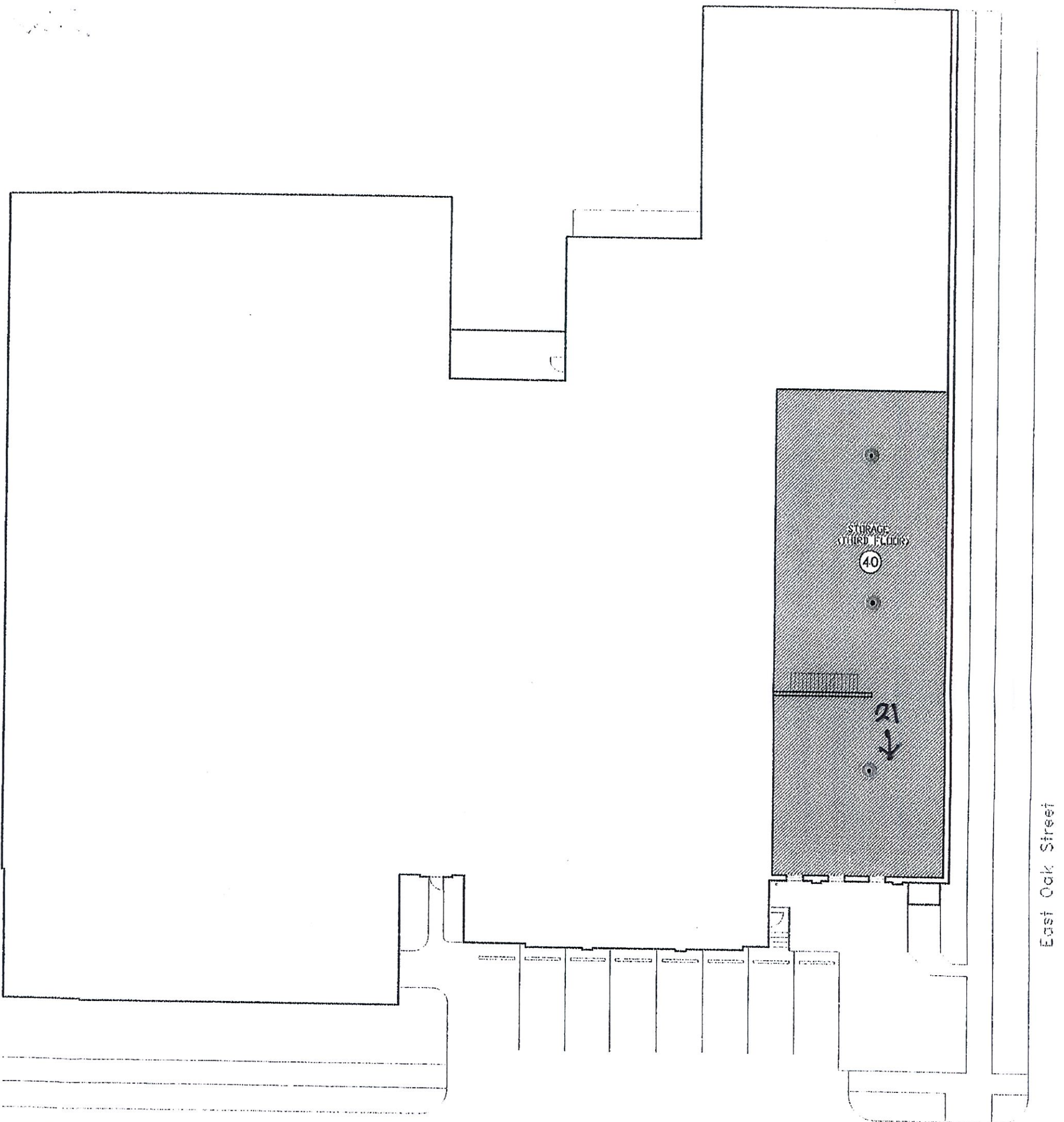
UPDATED - 3/31/06

- HEAT SENSOR - ●
- SMOKE DETECTOR - ○
- PULL STATIONS - □
- FIRE HORNS - ○

Schantz Organ Company
626 South Walnut Street
Orrville, Ohio 44667

MAP 6: THIRD FLOOR PHOTO VIEWS Schantz Organ Company, Wayne County, OH

SCHANTZ REAR PARKING LOT



South Walnut Street

East Oak Street

- #1 - ZONE
- #2 - ZONE
- #3 - ZONE
- #5 - ZONE
- #6 - ZONE

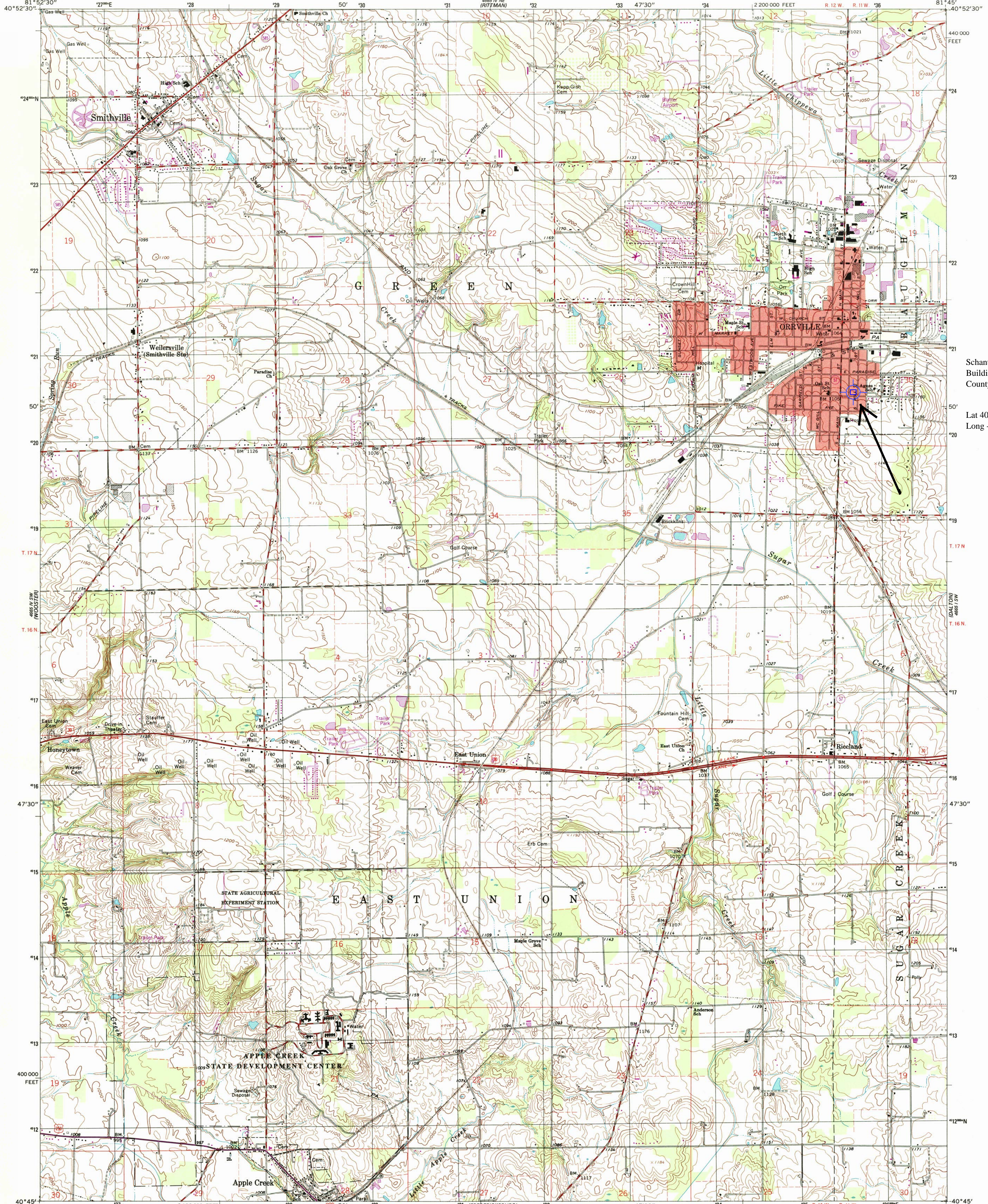
HEAT SENSOR & SMOKE DETECTOR LOCATIONS - THIRD FLOOR

UPDATED - 3/31/06

HEAT SENSOR - ●
 SMOKE DETECTOR - ○

Schantz Organ Company

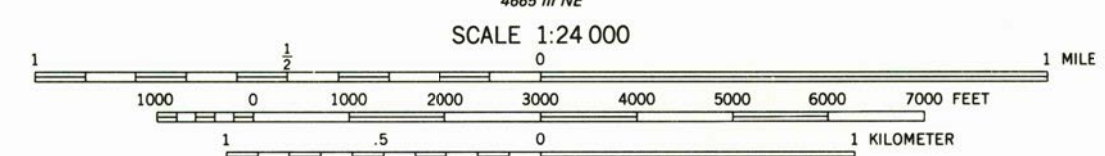
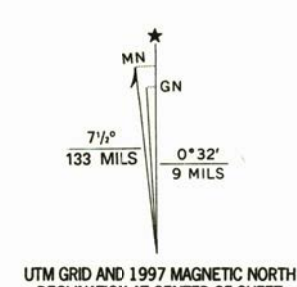
626 South Walnut Street
 Osselle, Ohio 44667



Schantz Organ Company
Building, Orrville, Wayne
County, Ohio

Lat 40.834830
Long -81.763042

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1960. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1976. Photinspected using imagery dated 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1961 boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Ohio coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5 minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Entire area lies within Congress Lands north of the Old Seven Ranges Land lines based on the Ohio River Base
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ORRVILLE, OHIO

1994

NIMA 4665 IV SE-SERIES V852





OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0001



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0002



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0003



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0004



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0005



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0006



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0007



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0008



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0009



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0010



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0011



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OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0013



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0014



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OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0016



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0017



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0018



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OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0020



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OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0023



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0024



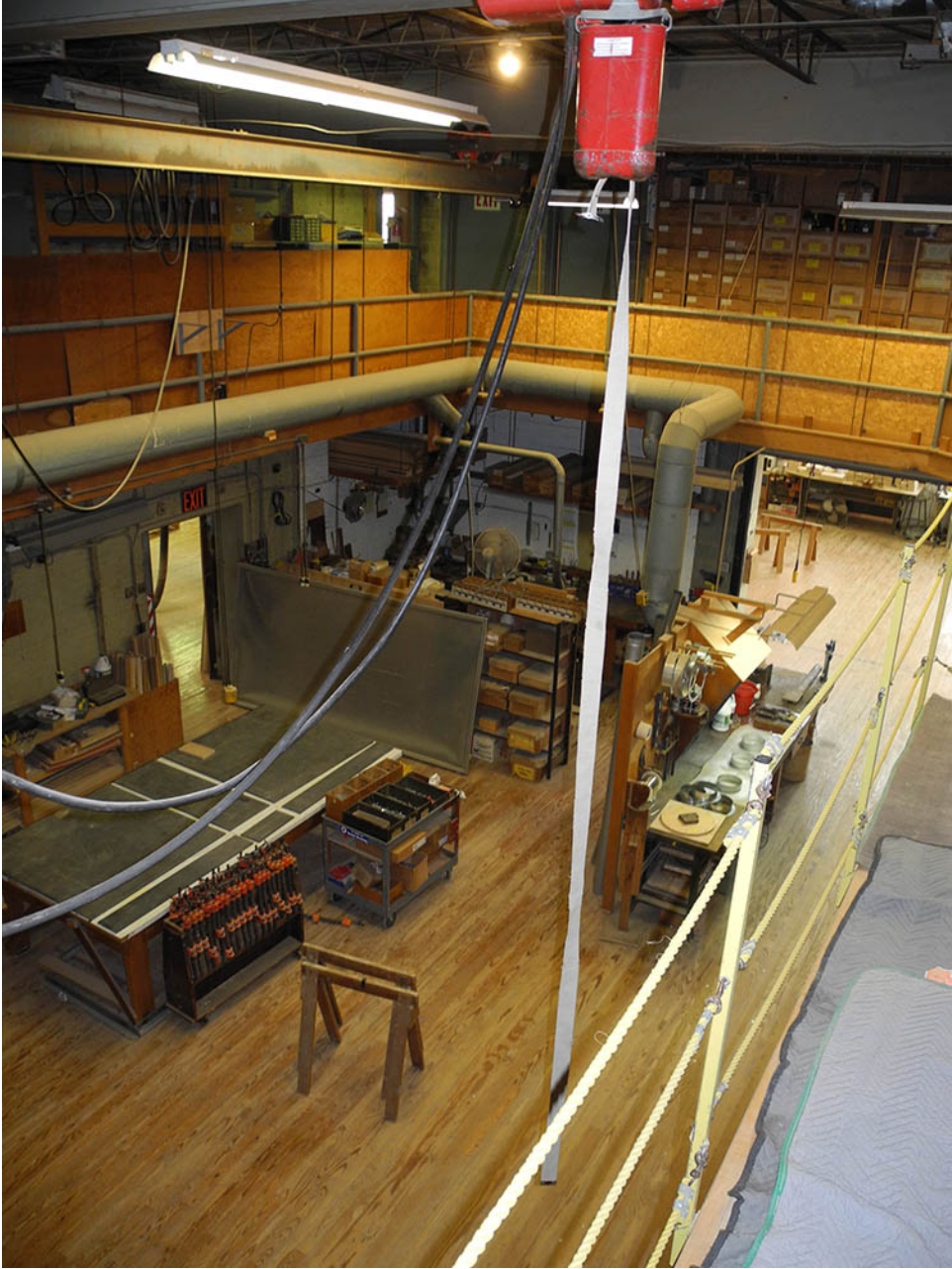
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OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0029



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0030



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0031



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0032



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0033



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0034



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0035



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0036



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0037



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0038



OH_WayneCounty_SchantzOrganCo_0039

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/8/2021 Date of Pending List: 7/20/2021 Date of 16th Day: 8/4/2021 Date of 45th Day: 8/23/2021 Date of Weekly List: 8/20/2021

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/17/2021 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



July 7, 2021

Joy Beasley, Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

Enclosed please find one National Register nomination for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submission.

NOMINATION
Schantz Organ Company

COUNTY
Wayne

The enclosed PDFs contain the true and correct copy of the information to the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Schantz Organ Company.

The submission includes: 1 PDF of nomination and additional materials; 1 PDF of current photographic images; 1 PDF of USGS map; 1 PDF correspondence including Transmittal letter only.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact Barbara Powers of the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at bpowers@ohiohistory.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara Powers".

For --
Lox A. Logan, Jr.
Executive Director and CEO
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio History Connection

Enclosures

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
800 E. 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211
(614)-298-2000

The following materials are submitted on July 8, 2021
For nomination of the Schantz Organ Co., Wayne County, Ohio to the National Register of Historic Places:

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs PDF (current images)
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital PDF
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- Piece(s) of correspondence = National Register Transmittal Letter
 Paper PDF
- Other _____

COMMENTS:

- Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not
- Constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: _____